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L. P. NOBLE, PUBLISHER.

TERMS.

G. BAILEY, JUN., EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; J. G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

VOL. II.

ion, twenty-five cents.

TOMOV

Two dollars per annum, payable in advance.
Advertisements not exceeding ten lines inserted
three times for one dollar; every subsequent inserwar. It was then resolved, that

All communications relating to the business matters of the paper, &c., and particularly the names of subscribers, remittances, &c., should be addressed to L. P. Noble, Publisher.

addressed to L. P. Noble, Publisher.

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Agents and others, in sending names, are requested to be very particular, and have each letter distinct. Give the name of the Post Office, the

County, and the State.

Orders are coming in daily for papers withou the pay. No paper will be sent except the pay accompany the order. Finds may be sent at our risk, by mail, taking care to have the letter put in an envelope, and well sealed, directed, post paid, to the

certificates of deposite.

Thy Any clergyman who will procure four subscribers, and send us eight dollars, may have a fifth copy gratis for one year.

The Mr. V. B. Palmer, at his newspaper agency, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore, is duly authorized to procure advertisements for this page.

withis paper.

This within the last week we have received two or three requests to have the direction of papers changed, without informing us to what post office, county, or State, the papers have heretofore been sent. Without these, we cannot change the directions of the state of the state

remitting moneys to the publisher of this paper to the following table, showing the rate of dis-count on uncurrent money in this city. We ear-nestly hope that those who send money will en deavor to send such bank bills as are at the lowest

Washington D.C. . Par.

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Maryland -			- 1/6	do.	
Virginia -			- 3%	do.	
Western Virgin	ia -	-	- 11/6	do.	
Ohio		-	- 21/4	do.	
Indiana		-	- 21/4	do.	
Kentucky -		-	- 21/	do.	
Tennessee -			- 31%	do.	
Michigan -			- 3	do.	
Canada	-	-	- 5	do.	
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THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 13, 1848. THE PEACE CONGRESS AT BRUSSELS.

The political demands on our columns have hitherto prevented editorial notice of one of those great reformatory movements, so characteristic of the present era. We mean the World's Convention of the Friends of Universal Peace, held at Brussels, on the 21st and 22d of September. Delegates were present from the United States. England, several nations in Europe, and even from Africa. Some two hundred gentlemen and ladies assembled in London on the 18th, proceeded thence to Ostend, and on their debarkation were conveyed to Brussels in a special train of

cars provided by the Government.

The first session was held on the 20th of September, in the spacious hall of a public edifice which was crowded to overflowing, the greatest enthusiasm being manifested by the multitude

"M. Vissohers, the President, having observed that the present was the first Congress of the Friends of Universal Peace that had ever been held on the Continent, recapitulated the aims and efforts of the English and American Societies. That illustrious Englishman, Bacon, had proclaimed, long ago, that the power of all human society was its intelligence, and that with intelligence gene did its power grow or decline. The pen was a more powerful weapon than the sword; and nations fully armed with such weapons were possessed of strength enough to make them respected. But there was another, and a still greater power, which had enkindted federation and union among tribes and sects of all kinds, was now proposing to unite in peace and brotherhood the great human family. In Greece, an Amphitryonic council existed, for the purpose of regulating any difficulties arising amongst the federal republics of Greece. Other leagues equally celebrated were recorded in history. Such were the German Hause Towns and the Helvetic Union. Those leagues were formed of independent States, with a general Diet. Henry IV had conceived a vast system of union of States—an European Federation. The memoirs of Sully presented all the details of this idea. At divers subsequent periods, the plan of Henry IV had been reproduced, but always accompanied with demands for the organization of great naval and military forces. But now-adays, thanks to civilization, the time was no longer distant when nations would regard with horror the evils of all kinds which were germinated by war, when public opinion would gorder the world, when all nations would possess liberal institutions, and when the spirit of conquest would become impossible." [Loud cheers.]

Mr. Visschers might have referred with still more pertinence to the Congress of the American Union, which, so far as the thirty States are concerned, is a permanent and most efficient Congress of Peace.

The order of the day being that War is iniquitous, inhuman, and absurd, as a means of solving the diffic

BUELL & BLANCHARD, PRINTERS.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1848.

NO. 98.

The National Era is Published Weekly, on Seventh ness is committed to the ladies. Our Venus has fallen deeply in love with "grim-visaged" Mars. Rev. Henry Richards, of London, read a paper insisting particularly on the unchristian spirit of

"War was inhuman, irrational, and iniquitous, and that it was the duty of the civilized world "Mr. C. A. Chamerovzow read a paper, in French, on the expediency of the adoption of an arbitration clause in all international treaties, by which questions of dispute might be settled

Mr. Adolphus Roussel, advocate and professor of jurisprudence at Brussels, spoke strongly in support of Arbitration, as the best means of set-

"The great advantage of arbitration was, not only that it would hinder a war, but that it would create fixed, precise, determinate, international relations—relations written on all law books, and woted by the unanimous acclamations of the people of the earth. But it was said that that was Publisher.

The Accounts are kept with each subscriber, and when we receive money from him on his subscription, it is immediately passed to his credit.

The Agents will notice that we keep an account with each subscriber. Hence no accounts will be kept with the agents; and in transmitting moneys on which they are entitled to a commission, they will retain the amount of their commission, and, in the subscriber in the amount of their commission, and, in the subscriber is the subscriber in the subscriber is the subscriber in the subscriber. Hence we account with each subscriber in the on which they are entitled to a commission, they will setain the amount of their commission, and, in all cases, forward the money with the names, so as to make the account even at each remittance.

13 Agents and others who wish to send us fractional parts of a dollar, can now do so without increasing the postage, by remitting pre-paid post office.

33 Agents or others having funds to forward are desired, if the amount be considerable, to purchase of some bank a draft on New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore. Smaller amounts may be transmitted by mail, observing, when convenient, to send large bills on New England, New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore banks. Do not send certificates of deposite.

33 Any clergyman who will procure four sub-

to be the first of dispute between nations.

"Joseph Sturge, from an extensive knowledge of the feelings of the working-classes in England, was enabled to say that, if any one principle more than another was progressing among them, it was that of the peace movement."

A resolution embodying a recommendation the principle of arbitration was then passed. "M. Bourson read a paper in the French lan

guage, 'On the propriety of convoking a Con-gress of Nations, the object of which shall be to form an international code, in order, as far as possible, to settle on a satisfactory basis mosquestions, and generally to secure peace."

As this was the most important project subitted to the Convention, and one, we think, of doubtful propriety, we present an extract from the speech of M. Bertinatti, of Turin, on the

"Gentlemen: Of all the problems which can "Gentlemen: Of all the problems which can be submitted to a deliberative assembly, or a philanthropic meeting, such as this is, I must confess that none appears to me at the same time more complex, and consequently more difficult, not to say more redoubtable. It is a question of promoting, as far as our wishes and our efforts, collected or isolated, can effect it, a Congress of delegates from all nations, the object of whose mission is to draw up an international code, &c. I will leave out altogether the constitutional quesmoting, as far as our wishes and our efforts, collected or isolated, can effect it, a Congress of delegates from all nations, the object of whose mission is to draw up an international code, &c. I will leave out altogether the constitutional question, in so far as it concerns the different States which would have to name their delegates, ad hoc, and to invest them with the powers necessary to accomplish the most important and the most noble of missions. I will suppose every difficulty on that head surmounted, and will imagine that a similar Congress has really met, and has set it self seriously to work. What preliminary question should it settle, and from what point should it settle, and from what point should it set out? It is very natural that a sentiment of mistrust should pervade the mind of every member of this assembly whom I contemplate, in imagination, and that each of them should say to himself We can't always a similar to most the serior of the solutions and that each of them should say to himself We can't always a similar to make the matter, and has set imagination, and that each of them should say to himself We can't always a larget to most support, in order to be respected. The decisions of Congress would be unnecessary, then, to force humanity to obey them for the sole reason that they emanated from the Congress. Upon what bases would your authority rest? What sanction would the will of nations have? for the will busy of the slave population, dence in him. On each occasion of the slave population, who have at different intervals shown their confidence in him. On each occasion of the slave population, who have at different intervals shown their confidence in him. On each occasion of the slave population, who have at different intervals shown their confidence in him. On each occasion of the slave spected. It would be unnecessary, then, to force the wishes of the slave population, who have at different in actions to dence in him. On each occasion of the slave spected. It would be unnecessary, then, t and to invest them with the powers necessary to accomplish the most important and the most noble of missions. I will suppose every difficulty on that head surmounted, and will imagine that tion should it settle, and from what point should it set out? It is very natural that a sentiment of mistrust should pervade the mind of every member of this assembly whom I contemplate, in imagination, and that each of them should say to himself—We ought almost to remodel political society—we are going to create new relations between different nations—we are going, in a word, to found a cosmopolite law—I say, a cosmopolite law; for the habitual expression, European law of nations, public law of Europe, and other similar expressions, which tend to circumscribe international law within certain parallels, and between certain points more or less distant from the equator or from the pole, would evidently scarcely fulfil the object that the Congress in question should have in view. folfil the object that the Congress in question should have in view.

"The assembly of which I speak ought necessarily to foresee the case of some new State which might be created hereafter, and so decide upon what conditions it would take its place among the

what conditions it would take its place among the other members already admitted to participate in the general advantage, and in all the obligations which it implies. Should we wait until this new State presents itself voluntarily to be inscribed amongst the other States already established, or else should we adopt coercive measures to compel its adhesion? What right, on this hypothesis, would eaven by the discovery of a reviertor work. enthusiasm being manifested by the multitude assembled.

M. Visschers, one of the most distinguished members of the Belgian Government, was chosen President, and Vice Presidents were appointed, as follows: For England, William Ewart, M. P.; America, Elihu Burritt; France, M. Bouvet, Deputy of the French National Assembly; Holland, M. Suringar. Among the Secretaries we notice the name of Henry Clapp, of the United States.

"M. Visschers, the President, having observed that the present was the first Congress of the Friends of Universal Peace that had ever been held on the Continent, recapitulated the aims and offered continent to the multitude is adhesion? What right, on this hypothesis, would accrue by the discovery of a navigator who might arrive the first upon an unknown on the is adhesion? What right, on this hypothesis, would accrue by the discovery of a navigator who might arrive the first upon an unknown on the mouth of the sadpt occurrence. When a national accrue by the discovery of a navigator who might arrive the first upon an unknown of the state upon a region up to that time unknown? I will stop, gentlemen, in you questions; for you will all perceive that if I my questions; for you will all perceive that if I my questions; for you will all perceive that if I wished to continue them, it would be necessary to take the law of nations such as it is known at time unknown? I will stop, gentlemen, in you questions; for you will all perceive that if I was have to continue them, it would be necessary to take the law of nations such as it is known at time unknown? I will stop, entered the interest upon an unknown of the surface of the first upon an unknown of the surface of the same unknown? I w

tron the world, when all anions would possess mean cause, or by disputes concerning the constitutional law between sovereigns and that all many and the state of the state of

of those which I have just set out, I should not hesitate for one moment to declare that, amongst the productive causes of war, we should not lose sight of those which result from the state of international law on the subject of ambassadors, and of everything attached to their privileges and functions, and to the part they are destined to enact as representatives of the people."

M. Ramon de la Sagra opposed the resolution.

"We have arrived at a time when no one thinks that laws come from God. Laws are made by men, and consequently they can be overturned. This is what I said, and what I maintain. The law had in olden times two sanctions—the sanction of faith and the sanction of force. A man who did not obey the law was punished both in another life and also in this life. We must then reëstablish the double sanction; and is it by means of a Congress that you would arrive at this result? You make an appeal to a Congress formed of delegates of different nations, whose mission is to draw up a code of humanity based upon reason.

for you cannot admit a Congress of which some representatives would be named by the Emperor of Russia, and others by the National Assembly It must be admitted that the nation who would form this Congress must previously have allowed the principle of universal suffrage. It is then impossible to form an European Congress, because the basis is wanting—that is to say, universal suffrage. I said that the Congress would be absurd. What would really be its object? That of modelling a code of social order.
And you think that such a code would issue from a Congress formed of the most heterogeneous, the most contradictory elements! When there is no agreement upon the principle in the interior even of each nation, would you wish that all nations together should agree upon the formation of a code of peace? Our honorable President had said that opinion is the great weathercock of the present era. That is precisely why the present era is an era of anarchy. [Cries of 'No, no.'] The opin-ion which triumphs obtains legal sanction, it is constituted as a majority, and makes the law;

when a minority becomes the majority, the opin-ion of the successful party destroys the opinion which once held sway; that is why the reign of opinion is altogether anarchical. If you could establish the empire of reason, war would become impossible; this would be the natural consequence of the organization of society on the basis of reaof the organization of society on the basis of reason. But if this organization be impossible in the interior of a nation, it would be much more impossible between different nations. I have said that the third result would be anarchy. Every

THE FRENCH WEST INDIES.

It seems now to be understood that the late disturbance in Martinique among the slaves arose from a delay in carrying out the decree of abolition, which excited a suspicion among the negroes
of a fraudulent design to withhold from them
their legal rights. With the removal of this suspicion, tranquillity has been restored.

The alexes then a great and
material error had been committed in protracting
emancipation to a period which could not be looked to by the patience and temper of the slaves
without dissatisfaction.

A few months ago, General Scholten again refrom a delay in carrying out the decree of aboli-

their legal rights. With the removal of this supplicion, tranquillity has been restored.

A few months ago, General Scholten again returned from Europe. The alayes then declared that they had been made free by Queen Victoria, and that the Danish authorities were in possession of the means. During the holydays in December last, the slaves of St. John's and St. Croix exhibited the slaves of St. John's and St. Croix exhibited

ment. Future ages will show the wisdom of this act, and demonstrate that what is just in morals is also true in policy. In the meantime, it offers a great lesson to the United States, to Brazil, and to Spain, in whose territories and colonies there languish in bondage, the victims of unspeakable sufferings, nearly seven millions of innocent human beings—men, women, and children—whose liberty has not been forfeited by crime, but has been wrested from them by fraud or force, under the sanction of law which are a disgrace to civil. the sanction of laws which are a disgrace to civilized and Christian communities, and which can only find their parallel in the most barbarous periods of society.

The number of slaves that have obtained their

The number of slaves that have obtained their freedom in the French colonies will range between 250,000 and 300,000, including those in Algiers. It is proposed that an indemnity shall be granted to their late proprietors. The first report presented to the National Assembly suggested that the compensation should be 90,000,000 francs, to be distributed in the following proportions:

Martinique - 22,818,216
Guadaloupe and its dependencies 29,207,477
Cayenne - 5,558,578
Isle de la Reunion, (Bourbon) - 31,165 503 Senegal and its dependencies - 1,245,051 Nossibé and Sainte Marie - 175,105

results of the Court of First instance, in Martinique, will be chosen as the representatives of Cayenne. Letters from the French colonies state that instructions were sent out against extending the suffrage to the emancipated classes, but that the elections had closed before they were received.

sult? You make an appeal to a Congress formed of delegates of different nations, whose mission is to draw up a code of humanity based upon reason. I begin by declaring that this project is impossible, absurd; and that if even by a coincidence of circumstances an European Congress, or one asssembled for the purpose of humanity, could take place, it would be the source of the most terrible of anarchies. Let usexamine these three propasitions: the Congress is impossible, or it would be abourd, or revolutionary, or altogether anarchical. It is impossible. The principle of its formation rests upon the delegates of each nation. I begin by inquiring, will they be sent by the ruling Powers or by the People of each nation? If they are delegates sent by the ruling Powers or by the People of each nation? If they are delegates sent by the ruling Powers, you will have the ambassadors of the present day, and that is not the object your Congress has in view. You do not desire to see a Congress of Vienna constituted in Europe, for it would lead to no other result than the establishment of despotism, sanctioned by force. You must then have delegates elected by the People by universal suffrage, for you cannot admit a Congress of which some representatives would be amped by the Emperor representatives would ments? To the friends or enemies of popular sovereignty? And to whom should we look for correct reports of the difficulties in the French and Danish West Indies between masters and slaves-to those whose position is one of necessary antagonism and hostility to the latter, or to impartial observers? And yet, the newspapers of this country generally have placed implicit con fidence in the statements of the former.

The following account of the riots in the Dan ish West India Islands, connected with, but not attributable to, emancipation, is taken from the correspondence of the St. Lucia Palladium. It bears the stamp of an impartial mind, desirous of stating the exact truth. It will be seen that the disturbances arose, not from immediate emancipation, but from such a delay of the hour of freedom, as excited the apprehensions of the slaves that they would be dealt with unfairly.

From the St. Lucia Palladium. The negro or slave populations in the Danish West India Islands have enjoyed every opportunity of being cognizant of the events which have transpired in the neighboring islands. Hence the early period of their commencing to urge their wish for freedom. General Scholten has presided over these islands ever since 1816. Within the last ten years he has expressed avery discover. in the last ten years he has evinced every disposi-tion to meet the wishes of the slave population, who have at different intervals shown their confi-Congress, then, would lead only to anarchy, or to a despotism so much the more absurd, that it would be inspired by will supposed to be general. That is why I said that the Congress would be impossible, absurd, or anarchical."

Next week we may resume our notice of the proceedings of this Convention. Meantime, we remark that the Spanish authorities of the strandinary, the inspect decision of the Danish monarch was received, when, early last year, General Scholten caused a decree to be published, announcing to the slaves in the Danish colonies that twelve years must elapse before the unfree should obtain their freedom. The slaves received this attraction of the Spanish authorities of the proceedings of this Convention. Meantime, we remark, that the Spaniard states the difficulties to a Congress of Nations with great force. Certainly, a great revolution must take place in human nature, as now exhibiting itself, before such a Congress would be advisable. Forcible agencies of that kind, it seems to us, can never promote the cause of Peace.

The laboring population ceased to show in their ordinary occupations the zeal and obedience which previously marked their conduct; while the planters, on the other hand, showed their sativity in reporting the reluctance of their slaves to the

in reporting the reluctance of their slaves to the police, although the effect of such complaints fell police, although the effect of such complaints fell far short of removing the evil. It soon became obvious, to every one conversant with the local circumstances of these islands, that a great and

Anti-Slavery Reporter:

On Monday, the 18th of September, the abolition of slavery throughout every part of the French territories and dependencies abroad, was carried by the National Assembly, without opposition or remark. The decree of the Provisional Government was thus affirmed; and from henceforth, all persons born within the limits of the Republic, or domiciled therein, are free from the degradation of personal slavery. This decision in favor of universal liberty affirms the rights of nature, the claims of justice, and recognises the obligations of the Divine law. It is the act of a great people, anxious to repair the injustice and great people, auxious to repair the injustice and inhumanity of past generations, and to open, to the most abject and oppressed portion of our race, the way of intellectual, moral, and social improvement. Future ages will show the wisdom of this the slaves, compelled General Scholten to grant what they required. To this effect, his Excelwhat they required. To this effect, his Excel-lency, on the evening of the 3d, amidst the great-est excitement imaginable, issued a proclamation announcing the immediate emancipation of all the slaves in the Danish West India colonies. This proclamation declared, that they should re-tain their houses and provision-grounds for three months, and that the aged and infirm should be tain their houses and provision-grounds for three months, and that the aged and infirm should be supported by their late owners until further orders. This proclamation was received with the greatest pleasure by the blacks; but the Irish and Scotch planters appear to have thrown some impediment in the way of giving a fair experiment to the plan; the militia had to turn out, and an unfortunate collision took place between a small detachment and a body of negroes. In this melancholy affray, ten or twelve negroes were killed. This circumstance tended to infuriate the feelings of the negro population; and, during the effervescence which ensued, it is lamentable to state, that several plantations were set on fire, and the police station at the west end, and a store belonging to one of the merchants, were demolished. General Scholten was opposed to any violent demonstration against the negroes; and, in consequence of that disposition, in opposition to the planters and others, the General had to resign his office of Governor-General of the Danish West India Islands. Immediately after this, a Provisional Government was organized, and despatches were addressed to Governor Oxholm, of St. Thomas. On receipt of these despatches, Governor Oxholm succeeded in obtaining the concurrence of the Royal Mail Company's agent here, for the purpose of sending the British steamer Eagle to Puerto Rico, in quest of a military force to correct the negroes at St. Croix. The Spanish Consul took passage in the steamer for Puerto Rico, to remove, if necessary, any scruples which might be shown by the Captain-General of Puerto Rico.

On the 4th, General Scholten's proclamation was published here, and sent on to be proclaimed

Scholten's departure, several addresses were presented to him, expressive of the feeling of the inhabitants on his leaving for Europe.

The Spanish troops have been placed in two divisions; one division is quartered in Bassin, and the other in West-End. So far, their services have not been deemed necessary; and it is hoped that the improved state of things will cause these troops to be sent back to Puerto Rico.

The intelligence from St. Croix, brought us at the time, caused a considerable degree of excitement here; but it is gratifying to observe that

the time, caused a considerable degree of excitement here; but it is gratifying to observe that the laboring population have shown themselves worthy of the boon conferred upon them. It is highly difficult at present to hazard an opinion relative to the events which have taken place in St. Croix; the more so, when not possessing the authentic statements necessary in a case fraught like this with the deepest importance. The only fact which I am at liberty to state, is, that I have not seen a single account which mentions the destruction of the life of one individual of the white class. There are various estimates as to the numclass. There are various estimates as to the num-ber of blacks who have been killed in the coun-

ber of blacks who have been killed in the country, or shot after trial, from 60 to 300. It is difficult to fix upon the correct version.

General Scholten is on his way to Europe, to explain his conduct to his Government. His enemies will put forward all their energies to effect his destruction; but I have every reason to antithis destruction; but I have every reason to anti-cipate that he will establish the propriety and justice of his proceedings, warranted as they were by the unlimited powers, and (as it is said) the secret instructions which he held from the King. General Scholten enjoyed the esteem of some of the most influential members of the British aris-tocracy. It is said that he has been in steady and active correspondence with the directors of the tocracy. It is said that he has been in steady and active correspondence with the directors of the Anti-Slavery Society. Amid the storms by which he is surrounded, I can scarcely believe that the British Government will hold back that support which he requires in the present emergency. With the countenance of the leading men in England, General Scholten will obtain a complete triumph. Parties here look with deep interest to the result. Indeed, considering the embarrassment in which Denmark is placed at this moment, we look with anxiety to coming avenue a ware the ment in which Denmark is placed at this moment, we look with anxiety to coming events, aware that their results must in one way or another affect these islands. The prominent idea which occupies the minds of the colored population is, that the British Government will act promptly in securing these possessions as a guarantee for the large amount due to England by Denmark, and in anni-hilating Scanial influence.

amount due to England by Denmark, and in annihilating Spanish influence.

All has been pretty quiet here, says the correspondent of the Port of Spain Gazette, so far as regards our own population, and the emancipated laborers are in general returning to their work.

The following regulations for the government of the laborer have been issued by authority: Art. 1st. The agrarian laborer is not permitted to enter a town without a passport from the employer for whom he labors, and the employer shall give passports only to those who shall have worked steadily on the estate.

worked steadily on the estate.

Art. 2d. Every agrarian laborer shall hire himself for three months, and have \$2 per month for wages, with a house, food, and provision grounds, and the privilege of cutting grass and burning coal, but shall be bound to work from sunrise to five o'clock, P. M., every day, except on Saturday and Sunday.

and Sunday.

Art. 3. Country laborers are not permitted to Art. 3. Country laborers are not permitted to come to the towns with articles for sale, without a passport and a certificate from their employer that the goods to be sold are bona fide the property of the bearer. Any person buying from a laborer who has not both passport and certificate, will be subject to a penalty of \$5.

A Commission is now sitting to make regularities for the secretary of the secretary parameters.

tions for the government of house servants, por-

ters, &c.

All persons not natives of the colony, and out of employment, are to be sent off the island, and the strictest police is enforced, for which purpose 200 young men have been sworn in as special constables, who are kept on duty day and night.

This precaution has principally arisen from a belief that there was a conspiracy on foot amongst

MEMORIAL TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT ON THE SUBJECT OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

We have received a copy of the Memorial on he subject of the Slave Trade, forwarded to us by our London correspondent, and to which he referred in his valuable letter last week. It is addressed by the London Anti-Slavery Committee to Lord Palmerston. After an allusion to the acknowledged failure of the armed policy of Great Britain to put down the slave trade, and a re-affirmation of the doctrine that the only effective mode of suppressing the traffic, is, by the suppression of the demand for slaves, the Committee proceeds to refer to the treaties with Spain. Brazil, and Holland.

"Under the treaties which exist with these Powers, the Government of this country has acquired the right to demand of them what has become of the Africans, who, it is notorious, have been illicitly and scandalously introduced, by tens of thousands, since the formation of those treaties; and who still continue to be introduced into the colonies and territories of the two former Powers, notwithstanding the vigilance of the Powers, notwithstanding the vigilance of the British cruisers, and an immense expenditure of treasure and of life on the part of this country. And, further, in the judgment of this Committee, the Government has not only acquired the right to demand what has become of these victims of cupidity and oppression, but also the power to interpose in their behalf, to declare their right to liberty, and to secure its enjoyment. The Committee would, therefore, beg most earnestly of your Lordship to adopt such measures as shall be a test of the sincerity of these Powers to abolish the slave trade, and shall lead, without delay, to the enforcement of their own laws. The importthe enforcement of their own laws. The importance of such a step must be obvious to your Lordship, inasmuch as it would secure the liberty of an immense body of Africans, now unlawfully held as slaves; and, what is even of greater im-portance, would effectually destroy the slave

arance, would encotainly destroy the save trade.

"At that time your Lordship took precisely the same view of this great question with the Committee; you considered it within the competency of Government to make the demand suggested; and in a despatch, dated the 25th May, 1840, you instructed the British minister at Madrid to negotiate, with the Spanish Government, a Convention to secure the strict fulfilment of this part of the slave trade suppression treaties.

"In the draft of the Convention forwarded to Madrid, your Lordship, after reciting the dates of the treaties on which the claim of this country rested, and specifying the nature of the tri-

of the treaties on which the claim of this country rested, and specifying the nature of the tribunal before which the great issue arising out of it should be tried, your Lordship stipulates, that if, upon examination, it shall not be clearly proved to the satisfaction of the said court that the negroes alleged to have been recently imported from Africa were born in the transatiantic dominions of Scair or were interested from Africa were born in the transatiantic dominions of Scair or were interested from Africa were born in the transatiantic dominions of Scair or were interested. ed from Africa were born in the transatiantic dominions of Spain, or were imported from Africa
into those dominions before the 30th of October,
1820, the said court shall declare such negroes to be
free, and such negroes shall be set free accordingly?
About the same time, your Lordship intimated to
the British minister residing at Rio de Janeiro,
that you were prepared to apply the same rule to
the negroes illicitly introduced into Brazil, by
which measure all African slaves imported into
that empire since the 7th of November, 1831,
with their descendants, would have been entitled
to their freedom.

"The Spanish Government did not deny the
claim of this country; they became alarmed, because they were convinced that, at length, measures would be taken to give effect to existing
treaties; and the alarm spread to Cuba, and, for
once, something approaching a sincere desire was
expressed by the corporate bodies of that island,
as well as by individuals of wealth and position,
that the slave trade, at least, should be wholly
discontinued. The effect of your Lordship's de-

been so long impending?

"Had your Lordship continued long enough in power to perfect these arrangements, it might have reasonably been expected, that the civilized world would not now have had to deplore the continuance of the slave trade, with its accumulated horrors; but rather have had to rejoice in its complete extirpation, so far, at least, as pro-fessedly Christian countries are concerned. Un-happily, however, for the cause of humanity, your successor in office suspended negotiations at Masuccessor in office suspended negotiations at Madrid, and was contented, for the time, with cerdrid, and was contented, for the time, with certain regulations issued by the Spanish Government against the future continuance of the slave trade, which have remained a dead letter to the present day. In a despatch from Lord Aberdeen to General Sancho, dated February 12, 1842, his Lordship says: 'The undersigned requests that General Sancho will acquaint her Highness the Regent, that her Majesty's Government do not intend at present to press upon the Government. intend at present to prese upon the Government of Spain the question of a Convention, for the purpose of examining generally into the condition of the negroes in Cuba; and that her Majestral Cuba; ty's Government learn with pleasure that the Spanish Government have issued orders for preventing the fraudulent importation of negroes as

selaves into Cuba, contrary to the engagements entered into by Spain with Great Britain.

"Justice, humanity, treaty stipulations, and treaty rights—the tortuous course pursued by the Spanish Government on the question—the connivance of its functionaries—the falsehood and deceit practiced and detected, and yet practiced again all required functionaries. ticed again—all required that her Majesty's Government should have been firm in exacting

newing the demand of 1840, in terms that cannot be mistaken or evaded, for the liberation from slavery of all negroes introduced into the Spanish colonies since the 30th of October, 1820, and applying the same principle to Brazil, in relation to all Africans imported into that country since the 7th of November, 1831. The Committee are encouraged to hope that your Lordship will read-ily acquiesce in this recommendation, inasmuch as in a despatch to the Commissary Judge at Havana, dated November 22d, 1847, you reassert their right to freedom, and of the British Gov-ernment to interfere, in the following terms: 'With regard to negroes brought to Cuba from Africa, since the decree of Ferdinand, of December 19, 1847, it is to be observed, that they are by Spanish law entitled to their freedom, and that this right has been claimed for them by the British Government. The Committee, therefore, urge upon your Lordship the necessity of immediately renewing the negotiations commenced in 1840, for a Convention with the Spanish Government, and a Convention with the Spanish Government, and that you will commence similar negotiations with Brazil; that you will fix a period for the conclusion and ratification of such Conventions; and if then the Spanish and Brazilian Governments are not prepared to give them effect, that your Lordship will demand of Spain the instant repayment of the £400,000, and interest thereon, paid to her in 1817, as an indemnity for the abandonment of the slave trade; and that you will notify to the authorities of Spain and Brazil, that on the opening of the next session of Parliament, her Majesty's Government will be prepared to lay before the Legislature a bill for the purpose of excluding the produce of their colonies and territories from the British markets, until such time as slavery itself shall be abolished therein.

"In respectfully pressing this course upon your

very itself shall be abolished therein.

"In respectfully pressing this course upon your Lordship, the Committee feel that it is perfectly just and reasonable; that it is within the competency of Government and Parliament; and that, if it be faithfully adopted, it will accomplish the object aimed at—namely, the complete abolition of the Spanish and Brazilian slave trade, and rescue multitudes of Africans from the degra-dation and sufferings of slavery, in a manner perfectly consistent with good faith, the national honor, the stipulations of treaties, the laws of Spain and Brazil, and the highest interests of humanity and freedom.
"In conclusion, the Committee would call the

"In conclusion, the Committee would call the attention of your Lordship to the following extract of an important despatch from the Slave Trade Commissioners at Jamaica, dated the 1st of January, 1848, which contains a statement equally applicable to the sugar planters of Cuba and Brazil, and a moral argument, the force of which, they trust, will not be lost, either on your Lordship or on your honorable colleagues in the Government. They say: 'If the measures now in progress towards the establishment of a system of pure and simple equality could be so far suspended as to afford an opportunity for the opening of fresh negotiations with the Governments of those countries where sugar is produced by unrequited toil, we have some reason to believe, from what we have seen or heard on the subject, that the sugar planters themselves, in one, at least, that the sugar planters themselves, in one, at least, of these countries, rather than forego the admission of their produce for consumption in England, would be ready to recommend to their own Government to spare no sacrifice in order to secure the benefit they so high appreciate, were it even to amount to a measure of immediate and complete emancipation, which, after all, would be the surest and most effective means for the suppression of the slave trade. But if the present opportunity should be lost, we venture to express our alarm lest the application of free trade principles to slave-trade products may lead to the positive protection of crimes the most atrocious, and the most releatless oppression with which the history of the world has ever been disgraced. "I have the honor to be, my Lord, your Lordship's obedient humble servant, that the sugar planters themselves, in one, at least of these countries, rather than forego the admis-

" JOHN SCOBLE, Secretary. "27. New Broad street, London, Oct. 7, 1948."

Families of Literary Men.—With the exception of the noble Surrey, we cannot point out a representative in the male line of any English poet. The blood of beings of that order can be seldom traced far down, even in the female line. There is no English poet prior to the middle of the eighteenth century—and, we believe, no great author. except Clarendon and Shaftesbury—of whose blood we have any inheritance among us. Chaucer's only son died childless: Shakspeare's line expired in his daughter's only daughter. None of the other dramatists of that age left any progeny: neither did Raleigh, nor Bacon, nor Cowley, nor Butler. The granddaughter of Milton was the last of his blood. Newton, Locke, Pope, Swift, Arbuthnot, Hume, Gibbon, Cowper, Gray, Walpole, Cavendish, (and we might greatly extend the list,) never married. Neither Bolingbroke, nor Addison, nor Warburton, nor Johnson, nor Burke, transmitted their blood. FAMILIES OF LITERARY MEN.-With the excep

minauderies of the old French Counter used to bother me at Paris with their extravagant compliments, and were only thinking, I'll be sworn, of their own vanity all the while."—New Monthly Magazine.

SOUND AND IMPORTANT ADVICE.

A Committee, consisting of Frederick Douglas, H. Bibb; W. L. Day, D. H. Jenkins, and A. H. Francis, appointed by the National Convention of Colored People, which lately assembled at Cleveland, have issued a very able address to their colored brethren in the United States. It is admirable in tone, wisely conceived, and well written. After referring to the gradual improvement in their condition, to the signs of hope, and to the degradation of their brethren in bonds, they

"In the Northern States we are not slaves to

individuals, not personal slaves, yet in many respects we are the slaves of the community. We are, however, far enough removed from the actual condition of the slave, to make us largely respon-sible for their continued enslavement, or their speedy deliverance from chains. For, in the pro-portion which we shall rise in the scale of human improvement, in that proportion do we augment the probabilities of a speedy cmancipation of our enslaved fellow-countrymen. It is more than a mere figure of speech to say that we are, as a peo-ple, chained together. We are one people—one and decett practiced and detected, and yet practiced again—all required that her Majesty's Government should have been firm in exacting the strict fulfilment of the treaties; but such was not the case, and the dreadful consequence has been, that probably half a million of slaves have since been removed from Africa, to perish on the middle passage, to die under the driver's whip, or to drag out a miserable existence on the plantations or in the mines of Cuba and Brazil.

"On its becoming known that the British Government would not press its claim, the alarm subsided, and the slave trade was continued, as heretofore, to supply the wastes of mortality, or to people new plantations with slaves. If, during the last three or four years, the number of slaves imported into Cuba, direct from Africa, has not exceeded from one to two thousand per annum, this has arisen from the large stock of negroes thrown on the market for sale, in consequence of the destruction of the coffee estates by the hurricanes of 1844 and 1846; there can be no doubt, however, that when that source of supply is exhausted, and stimulated as sugar production has been by the Sugar Acts of 1846 and 1848, it will soon break out again, as it has already done in Brazil, with greater violence than ever, unless an effectual check is applied. That check the Comsoon break out again, as it has already done in Brazil, with greater violence than ever, unless an effectual check is applied. That check the Committee respectfully submit will be found in renewing the demand of 1840, in terms that cannot ject, that you hate slavery, and love those who ject, that you hate slavery, and love those who are laboring for its overthrow. Act with white Abolition Societies wherever you can; and where you cannot, get up societies among yourselves, but without exclusiveness. It will be a long time be-fore we gain all our rights; and although it may seem to conflict with our views of human brotherseem to connict with our views of numan brother-hood, we shall undoubtedly, for many years, be compelled to have institutions of a complexional character, in order to attain this very idea of hu-man brotherhood. We would, however, advise our brethren to occupy memberships and stations

just so fast as our rights are secured to us. "Never refuse to act with a white society or institution because it is white, or a black one, because it is black; but act with all men, without cause it is black; but act with all men, without distinction of color. By so acting, we shall find many opportunities for removing prejudices and establishing the rights of all men. We say, avail ourselves of white institutions, not because they are white, but because they afford a more convenient means of improvement. But we pass from these suggestions to others which may be deemed more important. In the Convention that now addresses you there has been much said upon the more important. In the Convention that now addresses you, there has been much said upon the subject of labor, and especially those departments of it with which we as a class have been long identified. You will see by the resolutions there adopted on that subject, that the Convention regarded those employments, though right in themselves, as being nevertheless degrading to us as a class, and therefore counsel you to abandon them as speedily as possible, and to seek what are called the more respectable employments. While the Convention do not inculcate the doctrine that any kind of needful toil is in itself dishonorable, or that colored persons are to be exempt from what kind of needful toil is in itself dishonorable, or that colored persons are to be exempt from what are called menial employments, they do not mean to say that such employments have been so long and universally filled by colored men as to be-come a badge of degradation, in that it has estab-lished the conviction that colored men are only fit for such employments. We therefore advise you by all means to cease from such employments as for such employments. We therefore advise you by all means to cease from such employments, as far as practicable, by pressing into others. Try to get your sons into mechanical trades; press them into the blacksmith's shop, the machine shop, the joiner's shop, the wheelwright's shop, the cooper's shop, and the tailor's shop.

"Every blow of the sledge hammer, wielded by a sable arm, is a powerful blow in support of our

"Every colored mechanic is, by virtue of cir-"Every colored mechanic is, by virtue of circumstances, an elevator of his race. Every house built by black men is a strong tower against the allied hosts of prejudice. It is impossible for us to attach too much importance to this aspect of the subject. Trades are important. Wherever a man may be thrown by misfortune, if he has in his hands a useful trade, he is useful to his fellow-man, and will be esteemed accordingly; and of all men in the world who need trades, we are the most needy. most needy. "Understand this, that independence is an es-

"Understand this, that independence is an essential condition of respectability. To be dependent, is to be degraded. Men may indeed pity us, but they cannot respect us. We do not mean that we can become entirely independent of all men; that would be absurd and impossible, in the social state; but we mean that we must become equally independent with other members of the community; that other members of the community; that other members of the community shall be as dependent upon us as we are upon them. That such is not now the case is too plain to need an argument. The houses we live in are built by white men—the clothes we wear are made by white tailors—the hats on our heads are made by white tailors—the hats on our heads are made by white sheaters—and the shoes on our feet are made by white sheaters—and the food that we eat is raised and cultivated by white men. Now, it is impossible that we should ever be respected as a people, while we are so universally and completely dependent upon white men for the necessaries of life. We must make white persons as dependent upon us as we are upon them. This cannot be done while we are found only in two or three kinds of employments, and those employcannot be done while we are found only in two or three kinds of employments, and those employ-ments have their foundation chiefly, if not entire-

ments have their foundation chiefly, if not entirely, in the pride and indolence of the white people. Sterner necessities will bring higher respect.

"The fact is, we must not only make the white man dependent upon us to shave him, but to feed him—not merely dependent upon us to black his boots, but to make them. A man is only in a small degree dependent upon us, when he only needs his boots blacked or his carpet-bag carried; as a little less pride and a little more industry on his part may enable him to dispense with our services entirely. As wise men, it becomes us to look forward to a state of things which appears inevitable. The time will come, when those moinevitable. The time will come, when those me-nial employments will afford less means of living than they now do. What shall a large class of than they now do. What shall a large class of our fellow-countrymen do, when white men find it economical to black their own boots and shave themselves? What will they do when white men learn to wait on themselves? We warn you, brethren, to seek other and more enduring voca-

Real Fame.—Scott had tasted at our house the Yarmouth bloaters, (then an article of less savoury notoriety than at present,) allowed their superiority to the "Finnan haddies," and inquired where they were to be got. My mother, having undertaken the commission, applied to our fishmonger, (Mr. B., of Billingsgate,) a most worthy and matter-of-fact Triton, whom no one would have suspected of an addiction to poetry or romance. Hearing that the half-hundred small fishes were to be sent as far as Sussex place, he rather shook his head at the inconvenient distance. "Rather out of our beat, ma'am; there

Per Serie

piness around you. It is plain that the equality which we aim to accomplish can only be achieved by us when we can do for others just what others do for us. We should, therefore, press into all the trades, porfessions, and callings, into which honorable white men press.

"We would, in this connection, direct your attaction to the means by which we have been one-

"We would, in this connection, direct your attention to the means by which we have been oppressed and degraded. Chief among these means, we may mention the press. This engine has brought to the aid of prejudice a thousand stings. Wit, ridicule, false philosophy, and an impure theology, with a flood of low blackguardism, come through this channel into the public mind, constantly feeding and keeping alive against us the hitterest hate. The pulpit, too, has been arrayed against us. Men, with sanctimonious faces, have talked of our being descendants of Ham—that we are under a curse—and to try to improve our condition is virtually to counteract the purposes of God!

"It is easy to see that the means which have been used to destroy us must be used to save us. The press must be used in our behalf; aye! we must use it ourselves; we must take and read newspapers; we must read books, improve our minds, and put to silence and to shame our op-

"Dear brethren, we have extended these remarks beyond the length which we had allotted to ourselves, and must now close, though we have but hinted at the subject. Trusting that our words may fall like good seed upon good ground and hoping that we may all be found in the path of improvement and progress,
"We are your friends and servants,

("Signed by the Committee, in behalf of the convention:)

FREDERICK DOUGLAS.

D. H. JENKINS

For the National Era. SEKO.

BY MISS ALICE CARRY. Bright dames had kept the knight

Long at the wassail; Therefore his courser white Flew toward his castle.

Deep moaned the ocean flood, Howled the wind hoarser— Right through the ringing wood Struck the gay courser! Hoof-strokes had tred the flowers

Where the rein slackened; Fierce flames had left the towers Ruined and blackened.

One look of mute despair Gave he lost splendor, Gave he lost splendor, One cry rose wildly there Wildly, but tender.

Up from the dismal rocks Rose the sad echo— Maid of the golden locks, Dewy-eyed Seko!

Once more with smothered pain Writhed his lip slightly, Then 'neath a tightened rein Flew the steed lightly. Hushed be thy stormy wrath,

Desolate bosom; Low in thy mountain path Lies the lost blossom

Pale uncaressing lips Wait for the Lover,

Bright o'er the ley rocks Of the roused echo Lay the long golden locks Of the dead Seko.

Drifting like silver rain

GLEANINGS.

I must relate the circumstances of my first in I must retate the circumstances of my first introduction to the learned Professor Cramer, since they were truly original. He had a country house in the suburbs, and when I called to pay my respects, I was told I should find him in his garden. I heard the sound of laughter and merry voices as I approached and country. voices as I approached, and saw an elderly gentle-man bent forwards in the middle of a walk, while several boys were playing leapfrog over him; a lady who stood by him said, as soon as she perceived me, "Cramer, Steffens is here." "Well," he said, "leap, then." I was delighted with the new mode of introduction to a man of science, took my mode of introduction to a man or science, took my leap clean over him, and then turned round to make my bow and compliments. He was delighted, and as my good leap also won the hearts of the young people, I was at once admitted as an active many description of the total property of the pound people, I was at once admitted as an active many description of the total property of the pound people, I was at once admitted as an active many description of the total property of the pound people, I was at once admitted as an active many description of the total property of the pound people, I was at once admitted as an active many description of the pound people, I was at once admitted as an active many description of the pound people, I was at once admitted as an active many description of the pound people, I was at once admitted as an active many description of the pound people, I was at once admitted as an active many description of the pound people and the pound people and the pound people are people and the people and the people are peopl ing this quaint reception, Cramer was a man of deep reflection, with all the quiet manner of a true philosopher.—Steffens's Adventures.

A STUFID BLUNDER.—A young lady, on a visit to the neighborhood of Ballyvaughan, has been arrested as a supposed insurgent chief in petticoats, and kept in custody for some hours. After she had to undergo an examination, it was found, she had to undergo an examination, it was found, quite contrary to expectation, that, instead of belonging to the rougher, she was a member of the fairer sex, and no mistake. The young captive was of course subsequently liberated. Mr. Davis is the Stipendiary of that district. How anybody, with half an eye, looking at the young lady's face and form, on both of which nature has bestowed true feminine grace and beauty, could have mistaken her for a masked male insurgent chief, is beyond the comprehension of all who have the pleasure of knowing the lady in question. Victims of the "green-eyed monster," Jealousy, are often guilty of terrible personal misconceptions; but the wearers of the green-hued uniform bang Banagher in the perpetration of blunders of a like kind. The wind-fall caught by Hulme, the ex-policeman, has sent the wits of the whole "force" wool-gathering, with a vengeance.—

Supposertion and the Garrows -A short time since, a woman from the neighborhood of Watton applied at the Herts county jail for a piece of the gallows. Astonished by the unusual application, the officers asked her what she wanted it for; when she replied, that her son was much troubled with fits, and that she had been told that a piece of the gallows hung about his neck, after go through a certain process of incantation, would effectually cure him. The officers reasoned with the woman on the improbability of a piece of wood producing the miraculous effect which she anticipated from it; but she cut short their arguments by the most earnest and touching entreaments by the most earnest and touching entrea-ties that the "gentlemen" would give her a bit for the sake of her "poor son;" and it being impossi-ble to refuse her solicitations, a fragment of the implement of death was given to her, which she folded carefully in her handkerchief, and, ex-pressing her unbounded thanks, went home re-

A PROPHETIC JEST BY LOUIS PHILIPPE. - Several years ago, a very distinguished English nobleman, Lord B—, having had the honor of dining with the King, in the unceremonious manner in which he delighted to withdraw himself from the trammels of state, the conversation was carried on as if between two equals, and his Majesty, inter this remarked that he "was the only saveinter alia, remarked, that he "was the only sov reign now in Europe fit to fill a throne." Lo reign now in Europe fit to fill a throne." Lord B—, somewhat staggered by this piece of egotism, muttered out some trite compliments upon the great talent for government which his royal entertainer had always displayed, &c., when the King burst out into a fit of laughter, and exclaimed, "No, no, that is not what I mean; but Kings are at such a discount in our days, there is no saying what may happen; and I am the only monarch who has cleaned his own boots, and could do it again."

do it again." the 7th instant, under the head of "Cork Co tail about fourteen hands high!" The tail of the one mare would just serve as a measure for the mouth of the other! There are also, in the same paper, the following descriptions of property stolen in Dublin county: "One silver inkstand, with a place for two bottles, one being oval glass in the centre, two grooves for pens which stood on four feet, marked with a cockatrice's crest!" "A gentleman's gold ring, with a light lavender stone, with a many head generated on a lady's small

investigation, the Provisional Government had accepted the red flag, says: He was on the stairs of the Hotel de Ville, on the steps and on the square, attempting to remove the red flag, whilst the people were shouting, "La tete de Lamertue P" It was on this moment that he made a reply which produced an effect even on the vociferators—" My head, citizens! would to God you all had it on your shoulders."

THE EVIL OF WANT IN THE TWEEN HUSBAND AND WIFE.—During the sale at Stowe, a beautiful statue of Venus rising from ats represented the Queen and Prince each wanted to present it to the ce Albert was the purchaser.—The

Sir, which of your children do you prefer, boys or the girls?"

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 16, 1848 Copies of " The Compiler," containing My Mann's speech "on the Right of Congress Legislate for the Territories, and its Duty to Exclude Slavery therefrom," can be had by addressing (postage paid) Buell & Blanchard, Washington, D. C. Price, \$1 per hundred, or 12 cents per policy of the Wilmot Proviso, and under the lead dozen. They are subject to newspaper postage

A GENERAL VIEW OF THE RESULTS.

The Presidential election is over, and General Taylor is to be our President for the four years encing on the 4th of March next. We are not surprised. Last June, one week after his nomination, we made certain calculations, crediting him with nearly the precise number of elec toral votes which have just been cast for him. Some of our Democratic friends deemed us vision ary, but they will now admit the strength of the nds on which we founded our predictions. General Taylor possessed three great element

of availability. He was a capital fighter, and had won several brilliant victories: he was a native and citizen of the South, and belonged to the class of large slaveholders: he was a No-Party man, and, throughout the campaign, was entirely uncommitted upon any characteristic doctrine or measure of any party. He was strong, not only in himself but by reason of the weakness of his principal opponent. General Cass was merely a civilian: he was a citizen of the North, and a non-slaveholder: he was the author of what is called the Nicholson letter, which, while it failed to place him on a level with General Taylor in the confidence of the South, involved forfeiture of standing at the North.

The election of General Taylor is in accordance with republican precedents in this country. At the close of the year 1852, we shall have had three non-slaveholding Presidents, each in office four years, and eight slaveholding Presidents, whose united terms of office will amount to fiftytwo years. As the non-slaveholders constitute at least twenty-nine thirtieths of the whole voting population, the inference seems pretty reasonsble that, not being able generally to find men qualified for Presidential office among themselves, they have found it necessary to select from the small class of slaveholders who are born with the ius divinum. Another inference equally reasonable is, that, in the estimation of the three million Whig and Democratic Christians and Republicans of the United States, there is something in slaveholding peculiarly in harmony with institutions founded upon the doctrine "that all men are created equal, with certain inalienable rights," &c. Let us for a moment glance at some of the

bearings and results of the election just closed. It has settled no principle. General Taylor would not allow himself to be regarded as the exponent or representative of any principles or measures.

It is no party victory. Gen. al Taylor was in the field as a candidate before the Whig Convention assembled at Philadelphia. He declared repeatedly that he was not and would not be the exclusive candidate of any party. His nomination was simply endorsed by the Whig Convention. which, so far from imposing any party obligations upon him, forbore, in respect for his declared policy of non-committalism, the expression of any principles. The nomination made by Independents was endorsed by the Whig Convention, and at the ballot-box was ratified by a majority of the Whig party, by Native Americans, Neutrals, and

What, then, are the gains of the Whigs in this Taylor triumph? First, an assurance that, should hope that, as the General is under special obligations to them for his election, he may use the appointing power for their special benefit.

But, the hope may prove a groundless one; and the assurance is no gain at all, for the simple reason, that they will not be able to carry any such bill through both Houses of Congress. There is one measure, however, which at the North they profess to regard as paramount, and which is more likely to pass both Houses than the repeal of the Tariff-we mean a bill for the establishment of at the election just closed, are not the only Free Territorial Governments in New Mexico and California, with the anti-slavery proviso in itbut they have no assurance that such a measure will not be arrested by the Executive veto. In they did not act with us recently was, that they other words, they have the comfortable assurance that General Taylor will not veto a bill that cannot pass, but are in utter ignorance whether he will not veto one of still more importance which leged necessity of choosing between evils. It is

What else have they gained? Factitious maorities in the Southern States, owing to the peronal popularity of their adopted candidate, and also in some of the Northern States, in consequence of divisions among their opponents-majorities that will melt away as rapidly as they have been gained.

But, what have they lost? The confidence of large portions of the American People in their consistency, their honor, their fidelity to their own professed principles. They have lost many of their best and most influential adherents. They have lost the first two Whig States in the Union, Massachusetts and Ohio. Cass carries the latter by ten thousand majority: the Free Democracy have possession of their citadel, the Western Reserve: and old Massachusetts has given a majority of twelve thousand against their candidate, who, though he may receive the sanction of her Legislature, has thus been repudiated by the

But, where are the Democrats? Routed, shame fully, ignominiously routed, routed so effectually as to forbid the supposition that they can ever be rallied on the same ground, or under the same leadership. They have hardly carried enough States to make them a respectable minority, and in these States, with one or two exceptions, their majorities are greatly reduced. In Ohio, they triumph temporarily, because the Free Democracy has disorganized the Whigs; but in New York, Massachusetts, and Vermont, they are reduced to the rank of a third party, and in Pennsylvania, their old stronghold, they are prostrated. Never have they sustained such a defeat. To attribute it to such causes as the greater zeal and better organization of the Whigs, is sheer non-sense. "Our friends," says one of their papers, "in various States, have been mistaken in their deceived others. The Whigs owe their triumph, in fact, to a secret and effective system of organization, which has descended to private and domiciliary visits; whilst the Democrats, confiding too much in their strength, have not exerted the necessary energy to counteract their efforts. It is not to be concealed, too, that they had that military ground-swell which carries away many of the people. It was supposed that this enthusiasm was so much abated as not to excite any serious fears. In addition to these causes, there were nuous appliances which have contributed to iary means, the influence of banking capitalists swell the Whig vote beyond calculation—pecunand manufacturing monopolists. But it is unnecessary at this time to specify the various other causes which have led to our defeat."

This will satisfy no Democrat. It is notoriou all the usual devices of politicians, when all is at stake, to avert it. The Democrats were zealous, watchful, laborious. They worked with the press and with money, by letters and lectures, becoming, like their Whig opponents, all things to all men. And after all, with a real majority of voters in the country, as the whole history of the Government proves, they have sustained an unprecedented defeat. The paragraph above overlooks the real causes of this catastrophe, with a single exception: "the military ground swell which carries away so many people." This, doubtless, had much

ations, shall treat freely of all questions touching Whig candidate. But, the principal cause is to any of the relations of man, uniting politics and social life, not with denominational dogmas, but with the great religious and moral truths recognised by Conscience, and inculcated by Chris-THE ELECTION IN MASSACHUSETTS. The vote of Massachusetts, as far as we have scertained with any degree of accuracy-viz: 283 towns—is as follows:

(F. S.) Van Buren - - 37,173

(D.) Cass - - - two stools it has fallen to the ground, rejected The returns from the remaining towns will not alike by the North and the South. The Slave terially alter the position of parties. Power, after having degraded, has betrayed it, The Free Soil voters of this State have fought and gives its support, as might have been expecthard battle. The money power of Boston-the ed, to a Slaveholder. It put more confidence in bitterness of old party prejudice—the gigantic the obvious self-interest of General Taylor, than influence of the owners and agents of our manuin the paper pledges of General Cass. The canfactories, exerted with unscrupulous severityvass was generally conducted on its part, as if have failed to urge a majority of our citizens into there were but one side to the question of Slathe support of Taylor. Massachusetts, through very-Extension, and that, the Southern side. The her popular vote, has condemned the nomination national organ of the party appealed to the Slaveof Zachary Taylor, and nobly spurned the bribe holders, as if there were no non-slaveholding adheld out to her. The Free Soil vote will reach, herents to be conciliated. It sought after South and probably exceed, FORTY THOUSAND. Carolina, as if Pennsylvania were not worth an Worcester, the residence of Judge Allen, gives effort, and by proclaiming the pro-slavery merits of its candidate, showed its contempt of the antislavery spirit of the free States. We leave the

ed to previously—the slaveholding relations of the

be found in the false position in which the Demo-cratic Party was placed by a slaveholding Admin-

istration and the Slave Power of the country. It

bowed its neck to the yoke of this power, and its

back to bear the enormity of Slavery-Propagand-

ism. It went into the canvass repudiating the

of a man pledged against any efficient measure of Slavery-Restriction. It vainly thought to carry the North by the force of the northern position

of its candidate, and the South, by the strength

of his pledges to slaveholding interests. Between

corner-stone of South Carolina Republicanism, it

s the rock upon which American Democracy has

A word now to Free Soil men, or the Free De

nocracy, as it has been styled. We have not car-

ried a single electoral vote. For one, we did not

expect it. The old party leaders make merry over

his fact, supposing that we must be greatly mor-

tified. Never were men more mistaken. Ours is

the only party that can boast of real success. The

Democrats are prostrated; but the Whigs cannot

claim the glory of the victory. We have flogged

ooth parties, routing the Whigs in Ohio and Mas-

sachusetts, and the Democrats in New York and

Pennsylvania; and this, too, though our organi-

zation is but four months old. If the infant Her-

cules has done so much while yet in the gristle,

what will he not do when he shall have hardened

What have we done? We have aroused such

sentiment in the country on the subject of

the new Administration, for the government of

We have elected enough Van Buren, Free Soil

embers to Congress to hold the balance of power

We have aroused the free sentiment of several

aveholding States, and secured incipient organ-

zations of some of their citizens in favor of Free

We have caused such a pressure of public opin-

on in the non-slaveholding States, that scarcely a

member has been returned to Congress, since our

organization, who is not pledged to support the

We have established a party in Massachusetts

strong enough to prevent the efficient organiza-

tion of any Whig Party there, except on thorough

Anti-Slavery principles - and the same may be

We have established a similar Party in New

We have thus laid the foundation for victory

at the Presidential election of 1852, when, either

we shall triumph as a party, or compel the tri-

The battle is now fairly begun. The question

whether our Government is to be used to perpet-

uate and support Slavery, will not be settled this

coming winter: it will be the question for the

next four years. The two or three hundred thou-

Soil men in the country. Hundreds of thousands

us cordially on this question, and the only reason

felt as if the struggle were narrowed down to

choice between Generals Cass and Taylor. They

deemed both exceptionable, but acted on the al-

friends of Free Soil in the support of a common

candidate for 1852. This can be done, but we

POLITICS IN RELIGIOUS PAPERS.

"We observe with regret, that some of our

Intemperance in anything is an evil. The

secular as well as religious press could be better

Almighty, in the same breath." But we cannot

of political questions is to be forbidden in reli-

gious newspapers. Members of churches consti-

to say of the religious or moral considerations involved in the exercise of the right of suffrage

Now, it seems to us, that a religious newspape

cannot devote a portion of its columns to better

purpose, than to the thorough discussion of what

press cannot excuse its silence respecting all the great questions agitated in the political world.

of suffrage, except on the assumption that none

of these questions can affect the moral condition

of society; that the use of the elective franchis

can be productive of no moral good or evil; and

that, as it concerns the moral interests of a com-

munity, it is entirely immaterial whether fools or

administer the laws

wise men, scoundrels or men of virtue, make or

We cannot but think that the religiou

newspapers, technically so called, exert far less

nfluence on society than the political. They

are taken very often, as a matter of denomina

tional duty, and their male readers are compara-

tively few. And why? Not because they are

deficient in talent, but they withdraw themselves

tone may offend him, while the subjects discussed

gious wants of society; but there can be no doubt

that the American public needs a class of inde

pendent journals which, acknowledging the para-

if they do not indeed totally disregard them.

auspices of the all-wise Ruler of Nations.

amphant recognition of our Principles.

Wilmot Proviso-be he Whig or Democrat.

for the preservation of their free institutions.

been wrecked

into manhood?

etween the old parties.

or Taylor 632 votes, for Cass 446, for Van Buren 1,335! Marshfield, where Daniel Webster resides, gives for Taylor 76, for Cass 40, for Van Buren Democracy to meditate in adversity upon the 171! The voters there took their distinguished causes of its disasters. It may learn wisdom-it fellow-citizen at his word, and seem to have may come to the conclusion that honesty is the thought that a nomination which was "not fit to best policy-that a consistent, manly adherence be made" was not fit to vote for. to its fundamental principles, no matter whither The Free Demegracy have made a good beginit should lead them, is the path of honor as well ning. They have tried the strength and temper as of success-in a word, that if Slavery be the

(W.) Taylor - -

of their principles, and the result has given them new hope and stronger faith. They have proved the safety and expediency of boldly taking a right position in the outset - of planting themselves upon the absolute truths of Freedom. They have btained no votes by concealment, double-dealing or subterfuge—they have not abated one jot of the righteous demands of Justice and Humanity for the sake of a temporary success. Their appeal has been made to the noblest attributes of man's nature—to Reason and Conscience. All that they have gained is therefore real and abiding. The prophecy of John C. Calhoun bids fair to become history in 1852, by the election of the candidate of the Free Democracy to the Presidency.

THE COST OF ANBITION—THE COLONIAL EM-PIRE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Sir W. Molesworth not long since made a speech Slavery-Extension, that no bill can pass, during portant reforms, and brought to view facts of the the Territories, which shall not make provision highest interest.

The colossal empire of England, exclusive of British India, contains between 4,000,000 and McManus, and O'Donohue, was most impressive. 5,000,000 square miles, an area equal to that of the European Times contains a vivid description the whole of this country since the acquisition of it, and a report of the eloquent speeches of the whole of this country since the acquisition of the new Territories from Mexico. Of this almost the prisoners. one fourth has been divided into forty different colonies, each with a separate Government; four in Europe, five in North America, fifteen in the West Indies, three in South America, five in Africa and its vicinity, three among the Asiatic islands, and five in Australia and New Zealand. The aggregate pepulation does not exceed five millions, the European race constituting almost one half.

The amount of expenditures by the British Government, on account of these colonies, is thus ammed up:

Military Civil 300,000 Extraordinary

And what does Great Britain derive from this mense annual outlay? Some of the colonies are military stations: but with the dominion of the seas, these are unnecessary, and, without it, they would be useless, falling a prey to an assailing up a large military and naval force, thus insand men who have voted the Free Soil ticket directly ministering to the interests of the younger sons of the Aristocracy, and they also furnish food for British pride; and for this, the people are belonging to the two old parties sympathize with subjected to heavy taxation.

> The other colonies are valued for two reasons they afford markets for the products, and outlets for the surplus population of Britain. But these onomical reasons will not bear the test of or

The declared value of all British exports to the our business to prevent the recurrence of this apcolonies, in 1844, was £9,000,000, but the cost of parent necessity. We should so organize our these colonies to Britain, annually, we have seen, forces and employ our energies as to unite all the was £4,000,000, or 9s in every pound sterling of the exports. To the United States, England exorted, in 1844, of her own products, £8,000,000, must work, as men only work who would save the equal to the real value of the whole of the export honor and liberties of their country, and secure to the colonies, and yet, as Sir W. Molesworth the perpetuity of its free institutions, under the remarks, "the United States cost them for consular and diplomatic services not more than £15 000 a year!"

The following extract from his speech present the absurdity of the Colonial policy in a still

"We observe with regret, that some of our religious exchange papers are furiously engaged in party politics—invoking blood, fire, and the Almighty, in the same breath. They are most vehement in zeal for a local or geographical party. Such exhibitions are a reproach to the religious press, and highly injurious wherever they have any influence on readers."—A Religious Exchange stronger light: "He now came to the colonies planted in North "He now came to the colonies planted in North America, the West Indies, and Australia. Now, the declared value of the exports of British produce and manufactures in America, West Indian, and Australian colonies, for the year 1844, (the last return,) was about £6,000,000. The amount expended on account of the colonies could not be less than £2,000,000 a year. Was it worth our while the proof £2,000,000 a year. less than £2,000,000 a year. Was it worth our while to spend £2,000,000 a year to guard against the possibility of a diminution in our export trade of £6,000,000 a year? He must consider three questions separately with regard to each of the three great divisions of the colonies. In the North American colonies the military force amounted to about 9,000 men. The military expenditure for employed than in "invoking blood, fire, and the understand on what principle a calm discussion tute a majority of the voting population of the liture for the same year was £34,000. The sun country, and politics make heavy demands upon included an annual charge of about £12,000 a year for the North American clergy, and of £15,000 a year for the Indian department. The whole direct expenditure by Great Britain for their attention. Their party papers have little that year was returned to Parliament at £736,691
18s. 9d. To that must be added a portion of the expense of the peaker scribe, which cost £145,000 a year, and a portion of the expense of the fleet on the North American and West Indian station, on the North American and West Indian station, which, on the average of the last ten years, must have cost £300,000 a year. When it was remembered that, in addition to these sums, Parliament specially granted other vast sums, it followed that North American colonies have cost Great Britain at the rate of at least £800,000 a year. Now, on the average of the five years, ending with 1844, the declared value of British produce and manufactures exported to the North American colonies was £2,600,000. Was it worth while to pay £800,000 a year to guard against the possibility of some diminution in that trade? the secular press overlooks or contemns. Moral truth is the property of no party-the ethics of voting are not party politics. The religious

The North American colonies contain a popu lation of not two millions, but they require a standing army to be maintained by the mother country of 9,000 men, equal to the entire peace stablishment of the United States before the Mexican war! Were these colonies separated from England, and converted into independent States, the British Government would make a clear saving of three millions and a half dollars every year, besides finding a larger market for her products. Colonial dependence is by no means the best condition for prosperity. The too far from the sphere of the nearly, occupations and excitements of the People. Instead of taking religion into the world, they take stead of taking religion into the world, they take end the man who would energy, and become better producers and constant the following the teachings too far from the sphere of the active, every day sumers. It is true that following the teachings forget all that is engaging his constant thought, of a false Political Economy, they might establish and shaping his daily life. He turns from his a Tariff unfavorable to the foreign producer, and religious paper with weariness, and is soon busied the apprehension of this, we presume, is one of in the columns of a party journal, whose moral the strongest motives with the British Government to retain the sovereignty over them; but, the time is coming when Free Trade will become Perhaps it is impossible, in the present state of things, for denominational papers to change their character so as to adapt them to the politico-relithe settled policy of the world, and the great reason for the maintenance of colonial despotism

would no longer exist. As outlets for the surplus population of Eng-

to do with the result; and so had the fact advert- mount importance of religious and moral consider- be their policy, as it is that of the United States, to invite immigration. "To the empire," says Sir W. Molesworth

"the colonies are useful, either as affording mar-kets for our produce, or outlets for our population. Mr. Charles Buller showed their value as markets, in his admirable speech on systematic colonization, in his admirable speech on systematic colonization, in 1843, when he showed, that, while the rate of consumption of our goods does not exceed 2s. 2d. a head in Continental Europe, it amounts to 8s. a head in the United States, (which in this view he considered as still an English colony,) and £1 12s. a head in the colonies so called; though it must be admitted the exercise of the trade to the left. be admitted, that a portion of the trade to the lat-ter consists of goods sent to defray the cost of establishments. The utility of the colonies, as outlets for population, is shown in the reports of the Emigration Commissioners, who state, that in the Emigration Commissioners, who state, that in the last twenty years 825,564 persons went to the United States; 702,101 to the North American colonies; 127,000 to the Australian colonies; 19,990 to other places—in all, 1,663,803. Emigration has varied considerably in amount; but, on averages of five years, it has steadily increased, from the minimum of 26,092 persons in 1828, to 258,270 persons last year. Therefore, free trade with the colonies and free access to the colonies. colonies, and free access to the colonics, should, in my opinion, be the sole end and aim of the dominion which Great Britain still retains over her colonies. By keeping these two objects distinctly in view—by bestowing upon the colonies all powers of local legislation and administration which are not absolutely inconsistent with these objects, and with the sovereignty of this country, I believe that our colonial expendi-ture might be greatly diminished in amount, and that our colonial empire would flourish, and be-come of incalculable utility to this country. I do not propose to abandon any portion of that em-pire. I only complain that it is of so little use to us-that it is a vast tract of fertile desert, which costs us £4,000,000 a year, and yet only contains a million and a half of our race. Would it not be possible to people this desert with active and thriving Englishmen—to cover it with communised of men, with wants, habits, and feel

Yes; by proffering independence to her North American colonies, and training her Australian and West Indian Colonies to occupy, as soon as ossible, the same position. It seems to us that the time is not far distant when the British Govrnment will find it expedient to allow her North American colonies to set up for themselves : and then will arise a question of annexation presenting very different bearings from questions of a similar kind that have agitated this country.

THE IRISH PATRIOTS.

The sentence of death pronounced against the Irish patriots has been commuted to transportation for life-perpetual and ignominious banish ment from their country for having attempted to liberate it! On the side of the oppressors there tempting to free themselves from personal slaon the subject of the Colonial Government of very, and they hang or transport them from Great Britain, in which he proposed various im- Ireland, for attempting to free their country from political thraldom. There is a Tribunal that will measure out retribution for all this. The closing scene of the trial of Meagher,

"Mr. McManus then rose, and in a firm and dis-

tinct tone said: My lords, I trust I am enough of a Christian and enough of a man to understand the awful responsibility of the question that has been put to me. My lords, standing on this my native soil, standing in an Irish court of justice, and before the Irish nation, I have much to say why sentence of death or the sentence of the law why sentence of death or the sentence of the law should not be passed upon me. But, my lords, on entering this court, I placed my life, and, what is of much more importance, my honor—in the hands of two advocates; and, my lords, if I had ten thousand lives, and ten thousand honors, ten thousand lives, and ten thousand honors, I would be content to place them under the watchful and the glorious genius of the one, and high legal ability of the other. My lords, I am content. In that regard I have nothing to say. But I have a word to say, which no advocate, however anxious, can utter for me. I have this to say, my lords, that whatever part I may have taken through any struggle for my country's independence—whatever part I may have acted in that short career, I stand before your lordships now with a free heart, and with a light conscience, ready to abide the issue of your sentence. An now, my lords, perhaps this is the fittest tim the seas, these are unnecessary, and, without it, they would be useless, falling a prey to an assailant on the first moment of a deadly struggle the scaffold, it may be now, or to-morrow, or it may be never; but whatever the result may, I have this sentiment to put on record. That in any part I have taken, I have not been actuated the scaffold of the sentiment to put on record. That in any part I have taken, I have not been actuated any part I have taken, I have not been actuated by animosity to Englishmen. For I have spent some of the happiest and most prosperous days of my life there, and in no part of my career have I been actuated by enmity to Englishmen, however much I may have felt the injustice of English rule in this island. My lords, I have nothing more to say. It is not for having loved England less, but for having loved Ireland more,

that I stand now before you.

Mr. O'Donohue was the next to address the ourt, which he did with much energy and dis-

tinctness.

Mr. Meagher then proceeded to address the court. He was dressed in his usual style, appeared in excellent health, and bore himself the trying ordeal with fortitude and manly dignity. Expectation was raised to the highest point, and a breathless anxiety seemed to pervade all in court to hear the sentiments of the young patriot on this solemn occasion—the last which his countrymen would hear from his lips He spoke as follows:

He spoke as follows:

My Lords: It is my intention to say a few
words only. I desire that the last act of a proceeding which has occupied so much of the public
time should be of short duration. Nor have I the indelicate wish to close the dreary ceremony of a State prosecution with a vain display of words. Did I fear that hereafter, when I shall be no more, the country I have tried to serve would think ill of me, I might indeed avail myself of this solemn moment to vindicate my sentiments and my con-duct. But I have no such fear. The country will light far different from that in which the jury by which I have been convicted have viewed them; and by the country, the sentence which you, my lords, are about to pronounce, will be remembered only as the severe and solemn attestation of my rectitude and truth. Whatever be the language in which that sentence be spoken, I know that my fate will meet with sympathy, and that my memory will be honored. In speaking thus, accuse me not, my lords, of an indecorous presumption. To the efforts I have made in a just and noble cause, I ascribe no vain importance, nor do I claim for those efforts any high reward. But it so happens, and it will ever happen so, that it so happens, and it will ever happen so, that those who have tried to serve their country, no sure to receive the thanks and blessing of its peo-ple. With my country, then, I leave my mem-ory, my sentiments, my acts, proudly feeling that they require no vindication from me this day. A they require no vindication from me this day. A jury of my countrymen, it is true, have found me guilty of the crime of which I stood indicted. For this I entertain not the slightest feeling of resentment towards them. Influenced as they must have been by the charge of the Lord Chief Justice, they could have found no other verdict. What of that charge? Any strong observations on it, I feel sincerely, would ill befit the solemnity of this scene; but I would earnestly beseech of you, my lord—you who preside on that bench—when the passions and prejudices of this hour have passed away, to appeal to your own conscience, and to ask of it, Was your charge, as it ought to have been, impartial and indifferent between the subject and the Crown?

My lords, you may deem this language unbe-

My lords, you may deem this language unbe-coming in me, and perhaps it may seal my fate. But I am here to forget nothing I have ever done to retract nothing I have ever said. I am here to crave, with no lying lip, the life I consecrate to the liberty of my country. Far from it; even here—here, where the thief, the libertine, and the here—here, where the thief, the libertine, and the murderer, have left their foot-prints in the dirt—here, on this spot, where the shadows of death surround me, and from which I see my early grave in an unanointed soil opened to receive meeven here, encircled by these terrors, the hope which has beckoned me to the perilous sea upon which I have been wrecked, still consoles, animates, enraptures me. No, I do not despair of my poor old country, her peace, her liberty, her glory. For that country I can do no more than bid her hope. To lift this island up—to make her a benefactor to humanity, instead of being the meanest beggar in the world—to restore to her her native powers and her ancient constitution, this has been my ambition, and this ambition has been my crime. Judged by the law of England, I know this crime entails the penalty of death; but the history of Ireland explains this crime, and justifies it. Judged by that history, I am no criminal; you (addressing Mr. O'Donohue) are no criminal; Judged by that history, the treason of which I stand convicted loses all its guilt, is sanctioned as a duty, will be ennobled as a sacrifice. With these sentiments, my lords, I await land, it is by no means necessary that they should so anotioned as a du remain colonies. Existing independently, it would rifee. With these

the sentence of the court. Having done what I felt to be my duty—having spoken what I felt to be the truth, as I have done on every other occasion of my short career, I now bid farewell to the country of my birth, my passion, and my death—the country whose misfortunes have invoked my sympathies—whose factions I have sought to still—whose intellect I have prompted to a lofty aim—whose freedom has been my fatal dream. I offer to that country, as a proof of the love I bear her, and the sincerity with which I thought and spoke and struggled for her freedom—the life of a young heart, and with that life all the hopes, the honors, the endearments of a happy and honorable home. Pronounce, then, my lords, the sentence which the law directs, and I will be prepared to hear it. I trust I shall be prepared to meet its execution. I hope to be able, with a pure heart and perfect composure, to appear before higher tribunal—a tribunal where a judge of infi nite goodness, as well as of justice, will preside, and where, my lords, many, many of the judg-ments of this world will be reversed.

Mr. Meagher and his companions cordially so luted their counsel, who appeared much affected by the solemnity of the scene; and having shaken hands with some friends who crowded round the fearless and intrepid spirit with which they had

REVOLUTIONS AND THE SOUTH.

Whatever may have been the real feeling of the slaveholding States, in relation to the Revoutions that broke out in Europe some months ago, they manifested far less enthusiasm than the free States. We cannot impute to the great maority of the people of the former a want of sympathy with these revolutionary movements; but he slaveholders, who control the organs of public pinion in the South, have an instinctive aversion all violent conflicts between Liberty and Slavery, between the Principles of Might and Right. Nations have become so intimately associated, that a radical change in one can hardly fail to affect favorably or unfavorably the condition or sentiments of another. The French Revolution thrilled like an electric shock through England and Ireland, stimulating the Chartist and Reneal er to insurrection. It was an irresistible appeal to the people of Europe to break their hands senn. der, and assert their inherent supremacy. On the other hand, liberal institutions are

strengthened by such movements. The Democratic Principle in America derives new force and consideration from its triumphant progress in Austria, and every wise manifestation of its power in other lands cannot but exert a wholesome in fluence on this.

The earnest discussion of fundamental rights France, revives the faith of Democracy here and the fidelity with which the new-horn Repub lic sought to apply the doctrine of equal rights, to s power. They hang men in Kentucky for at- all conditions and classes within its limits, was at once a rebuke and an example to this oldest, most enlightened, but, in some respects, most inconsis tent Republic. The coldness of Mr. Calhoun and slaveholder

of his school towards France, the distrust or in difference with which so many citizens of the slaveholding States regard the violent struggles in Europe, are easily understood. They stand pledged to maintain a system more repugnant to the essential nature of these revolutionary movements, than even the Despotism of Russia, and they know that it cannot bear the "light of a world's Liberty."

"Large Empires," says the Jacksonville (Fla.) News," of highly cultivated and intellectual free-News, "of highly cultivated and intellectual free-men have risen against their oppressors. They have gained their liberty with comparatively little bloodshed. As necessarily followed, great enthu-siasm has been produced. The pursuit of Liberty has taken the place of Religion She has been deified, and has her inspired Apostles. The wick ed fanatics of this country have taken advantage of the excitement. They long to revel in the blood of their fellow-countrymen. If two or three hundred men perish to acquire the freedom of France, fifty thousand slave owners shall be butchered in a servile war amid the blazing remains of their homes. Slaves are enticed away pages are devoted to a labored vindication of the in gangs. Members of Congress declare the per-Incendiary publications and fanatical Abolitionists are distributed in thousands over the slave States. Excitement and revolt are earnestly sought, and

How lamentable that the great Interest of a ommunity should be one which stands in continual peril from every movement of progress made by any portion of the human family! What an absurdity, what suicidal policy to found society on a Principle of direct Antagonism to the Spirit of the Age, so that, while nations are repicing at the overthrow of Tyranny, we, Slaveholding Republicans, are racked with agonizing apprehensions of danger to our "peculiar institu-The News indulges in inflammatory language

Who proposes to enact the deeds of horror it so to M. Guizot in 1838, on the subject of Catholiimprudently descants upon? Who talks of ser- cism. Protestantism, and Philosophy in France. Anti-Slavery papers; and it is unwise for Southern journals even to imagine that any portion of and ethics. An article on French literature is the American People harbors the bloody pur- quite liberal in its tone, but not very thorough in poses hinted at-to say nothing of the gross injustice done by the suspicion. No-no-what the advocates of Slavery fear

s, the moral effect of these revolutionary movements, and of the discussions growing out of them, not so much upon the slaves, as upon the people of the North, and the great majority of the cople of the South, whose interests and feelings re adverse to Slavery. They would counteract this effect by frightening the timid with the grim pectre of Insurrection. Let us remind them of the remarkable fact, that the immediate cause of the revolt in St. Domingo was, the exaggerated, inflammatory accounts of the anti-slavery movement in France, circulated by the planters. They prophesied revolt, thinking thereby to arrest the iberal measures contemplated by the Assembly. not dreaming that the utterance of such prophe ying might prove the cause of its fulfilment.

We do not expect to see a servile insurrec ion. The odds are too great to warrant the slightest hope of success to those who might be empted to commence such a work; and we certainly would deprecate it. There is a period in the history of all people politically oppressed, when resistance may lead to the most glorious results. That period is, when they are sufficiently united to make resistance effectual, sufficiently menable to Reason to avoid the ferocious exesses of Passion, sufficiently enlightened to substitute for the rule of Despotism, not the reign of Anarchy, but the Government of Law. Personal Slavery so imbrutes its victims, and institutes such relations between the oppressor and oppressed, that a violent assumption of their rights, by the latter, almost inevitably results in a war of extermination, and the wildest anarchy Peaceful emancipation, by Law, the product of a Public Opinion founded in Justice and enlightened Self-Interest, is safe for all parties, at once dis arming the revenge and hatred of the oppressed by a magnanimous recognition of their rights, and averting all peril of collision, by indentifying their best interests with the maintenance of Law and Order, instead of arraying them against it. THE SUM SUBSCRIBED .- At the meeting held at

The Sum Subscribed.—At the meeting held at the Tabernacle, in New York, on Monday evening, to take measures for emancipating the slave girls who were seized in attempting to escape from their master, in Washington, \$2,000, the price asked for them, was raised, and they will soon be free.—Baltimore Clipper.

A bad example, we fear. Certain slave girls in the District of Columbia attempted to run away, and, to prevent them from being sent to the South, the New York Abolitionists purchase them and set them free. This would seem likely to encourage others to attempt to run away. If they succeed, they will be free of course, and, if they fail, they will expect to be bought and set free by the Abolitionists. We incline to the opinion that the owner of the slave girls should refuse to part with them to these New Yorkers upon any terms.

Louisville Journal. That paragraph must have been smuggled into

chase, or their prostitution in the slave market of sibility, on questions of moral duty, is not char-New Orleans. New Orleans.

For the National Era HYMN OF THE LAST HARPER. BY AUGUSTINE DUGANNE.

I sleep on the bosom of Night,
And mantle my couch with her stars,
And blazing in red,
Like a flame o'er my head,
Is swinging the wild planet Mars!
I hear an awakening sound,
That sweeps through the starry profound—
I see a great angel,
A clarious angel

A glorious angel, With beauty enrobed and with righteonsness crowner A Voice through Creation is hurled—
The breath of ELOHIM is rocking the world—
And the Spirit of God on the face of the waters,
Is brooding in wonderful glory,
In dark and mysterious glory?
Arise ye, my sons! O, awake ye, my daughters!
Behold!

On the wings of the morning behold,
How the Angel of Prophecy flyeth from Heaven,
With power from Elohim the Mighty One give
The future of Earth to unfold? There are curses and sore tribulations That crouch in the lap of the Past There is blood-guiltiness on the skirts of
And shadows from heaven are cast,

Yes, shadows unearthly and vast— Brooding over mankind, Who are blind—who are blind— Who have plucked out the eyes of

It comes! O, it comes!

I hear it afar,
That marderous tread
O'er the Living and Dead—
The march of old merciless War!
They come—O, they come—
And my spirit is dumb:
The armies of men,
They are swarming again— The armies of men,
They are swarning again—
The princes and leaders,
With bauners, and trumpets, and drums!
They tower like old I ebanon's cedars,
But bow with the blast of the storm—
Yea, bend with the hurricane's breath!

They rush to the valley of death Yet they swarm, black battle vultures, they swarm and they cluster. olack nattle vultures, they swarm and the counties and terrible muster,
In crimson and murderous lustre:

The armies of men,
To havoe again!

To havoe once more,
On sea and on shore—
The food and the fuel of horrible War!

From Museovy—Mother of Slaves,— To their graves, To their graves, on the banks of the Rhine, The serfs of the Autocrat pour, The serfs of the Autocrat pour,
And their blood shall new nuture the vine.
From Danube's red shore,
From Dileper and Don
Shall gather the barbaric hordes,
The Tartar and Hun,
Whose how you their growthe. The Tartar and Hun,
Whose laws are their swords—
From desert and border,
Each bloody marander,
Shall haste to the land of the vine,
To mingle his blood with its wine!

From Britain-from Britain-The flame shall arise, To the pitiless skies— 'Tis written—'tis written—'Tis plain to mine eyes!
her merchants afar off, lamenting and yearning, il witness the smoke of her burning!
Even so!

Even so! She must taste of the wo! In hut and in palace, She'll drink of the chalice, Sne'll drink of the chalice,
And weep forth her heart in libation,
To wash out her mighty transgression!—
For lo!
The blood of the innocent cries—
e blood of the martyrs whom Britain hath slain,
all fall on her forchead in terrible rain!

It rolls—it rolls!
The voice of the thunder that striketh men's souls—
It bends—it descends—
The bolt which old Earth to her centre uprends! The bolt which old Earth to her centre uprestitute the Statle's wild roor—
'This the Battle's wild roor—
'This the bolt of dread War—
The sea it upheaveth—it rocketh the shore—
It shaketh the zones,
And monarches and thrones
Shall battle with freedom—but conquer no me

LITERARY NOTICES.

The CHILD'S FRIEND. Eliza Lee Follen, Editor. Boston Leonard C. Bowles, Publisher.
We take pleasure in again commending this neat little magazine to our young friends. It is full of attractions.

THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale by R. Farnhar 11th street and Pa. avenue, Washington.

The book is dedicated to Mr. Buchanan, and

written by a Democrat. From the title of the work, one would suppose that its principal theme was an abstract dissertation on our Republic, its characteristics, responsibilities, and destiny: but this subject is dismissed after a discourse occupying thirty pages, and some two hundred and thirty late war with Mexico. One or two long chapters treat of the Constitutional Treasury and Free Trade, and the author winds up by expressing the opinion that the victory achieved by Robert J. Walker over his distinguished Tariff opponents

is "one of the greatest moral triumphs of the age." It is written with considerable ability, but the time for an impartial history of the Mexican war has not yet come. In some respects, it forms a convenient volume for reference, as the large appendix contains many valuable official documents relating to our recent difficulties with Mexico. THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER. November, 1848. Boston

Wm. Crosby & H. P. Nichols. We have read with profound interest an excellent translation in this number of the masterly letter of the Rev. ATHANASE COQUEREL, addressed rile insurrection? Such ideas come not from The general reader will find much entertainment in a well-written paper on Confucius, his life its researches.

> EDINBURGH PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND MAGAZINE George Combe and Robert Cox, Editors. New York: Republished by Fowler & Wells.

> There is a long paper in this number by George Combe, on Secular Education, containing many instructive hints on physical as well as moral training He assumes that God has conferred on man a constitution, with certain relations, designed to secure him life and health on earth for three score years and ten-that sickness and premature death are the results of non-conformity to these relations-and that, as the science of man and of his relations to external agencies increases, there is a corresponding decrease of mortality from disease. In proof of these positions, he quotes from official tables, demonstrating that the average duration of life in England and Wales for each individual has increased since 1786, and is still increasing. The following tables show how much the perils of childbirth have been diminished by improvements in the obstetrical art. Average number of mothers duing in childhed, in London, from 1660 to 1820.

20 years ending in 1680, one in every 44 delivered 56 69 1720, 1740. Do 1780, 1800, 110 1820. Some allowance must be made for the reasona ble supposition that the earlier records were not

quite so accurate as the later. Mr. Combe further illustrates the doctrine by a reference to the tables of mortality in different classes of persons and different localities. "In the pamphlet on the 'Relation between Religion and Science,' p. 24, I cited the following results presented by a report of the mortality in Edinburgh and Leith for the year 1846:

"The mean age at death of the 1st class, composed of gentry and professional men, was 431/2 "The mean age at death of the 2d class, com-

posed of merchants, master-tradesmen, clerks, etc., was 36½ years. was 36½ years.

"The mean age at death of the 3d class, composed of artisans, laborers, servants, etc., was 27½

This number also contains an interesting biographical sketch of the late Dr. Andrew Combe.

THE DISCIPLINE OF LIFE. Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by Frank Taylor, Pa. avenue.

This work comprises a series of tales-"Isa bel Denison," "A Country Neighborhood," and "The Most." Each is distinct, yet all convey the same lesson—the mutability of all human hopes. The capriciousness of love, and the duty of submission to inevitable destiny, though trite in themselves, are rather ingeniously wrought into tales of agreeable interest. One thing struck us painfully—the apparent effort of the author to make duty and inclination at war, while inclithe Journal. No man with flesh in his heart, or nation was in itself innocent; and any other than daughters about his fireside, could have written it. | the course it dictated highly unjust to all parties. The girls redeemed by the New York Aboli- We do not like the encouragement thus given to tionists, and benevolent citizens of this place, morbid sensibilities, even when based on right were in the hands of slave traders, and the alternative presented was, their redemption by pur- of evil results from such lessons. Exquisite sen-

For the National Era. RAMBLING EPISTLES FROM NEW YORK.

BY JOHN SMITH THE YOUNGER No. 4. THE ELECTION.

All is now quiet. The storm has ceased, and we have once more clear sky and gentle breezes But General Cass has not been elected President of the United States; and all the well-concocted, cunningly-devised, and painfully-elaborated efforts of years have come utterly to nought. Ludicrous enough now appears "in the mind's eye a certain triumphal procession, or "royal progress" throughout the country, made sometime in the course of last summer! The old gentleman will now find leisure to devote to literature and if he be wise, had better eschew politics henceforth, amusing himself by rounding periods, inventing neat antitheses, and demolishing Lord Brougham for the hundredth time, to the intense mortification of every Englishman on the face of

Although the result is not that for which we have prayed and labored, yet there is much to cheer and console us. One thing must have struck even careless observers. Old corrupt party organizations have received a heavy blow and sore disarrangement. The abominable system of caucus nominations, by which rapacious and unprincipled traders in politics have been enabled to control the men and measures of the Government, has been very seriously shaken. The great intelligent masses of the People, becoming thoroughly disgusted with this tyranny of a few potouse croakers and crafty officials, have evinced during the last election a determination to free themselves from the bondage. Party organization may be made the instrument of great good. That has been remarkably illustrated in the case of great social and political reforms, on both sides of the Atlantic. But it is an instrumentality very liable to abuse; and unquestionably it has been most flagrantly abused by the leaders, as they style themselves, of both the great parties in this country. I think the proceedings of the last Baltimore Convention did much to open the eyes of the People to the grievousness of this species of despotism. The masses of both parties have evidently made an effort to get their necks out of the collar. All this is encouraging to the friends of truth and liberty.

But you know how to treat all the topics which are suggested by recent events, and I am sufficiently conscious of my own inability to occupy the ground, to prevent me from trespassing on your manor.

GLIMPSES OF CITY LIFE.

One of the remarks most frequently made by our country friends, on looking around on the multitude of stores, and shops, and warehouses, which help so materially to make up such a city as this, is-"How on earth do all these people manage to pick up a living?" It is really somewhat mysterious. Miles and miles of stores filled with all the infinite variety of productions which the present state of civilization demands from human skill and industry, and all apparently "driving a smashing business!" There is no denying that there is a terrible struggle, however, to sustain this toiling, anxious, vigilant business life. Competition is so excessive, and the conflict of rival interests so sharp and continuous, that the drafts upon the attention, care, and ingenuity of the trading community are such as may well startle the uninitiated in some of these mysteries of life in the city. .

I confess I have myself been often amused by studying the many apparently petty, trifling, and contemptible "lines" in which hundreds find the means of respectable support and even affluence There are importing houses "down town," which sands of dollars per annum, in dolls' heads, beads and other trifles, with which the elder Smiths testify their unbounded love for the juvenile world. Immense sums are yearly turned over in the trade in those cheap colored wood-cuts which are sold by itinerant venders in town and country. Eighty thousand copies of the sixpenny print of General Harrison's Deathbed were sold in a few months. Upwards of one hundred thousand dollars have been expended in the purchase of the various "likenesses" of General Taylorfrom the large coarse portrait which represents him as a great burly savage, with a suspicious warmth of complexion, and a head and neck like warmth of complexion, and a head and neck like those of the Emperor Nero, down to that one in which he is made to assume the character of an amiable philanthropist, dispensing contentment and happiness on his plantation. Great fortunes and happiness on his plantation. Great fortunes have indeed been made in this department of the

fine arts.

But it is in the candy-shops of this great metropolis that one may find, perhaps, the most remarkable exemplification of the facility with which great things are made out of nothing. Some of the largest fortunes realized in this great emporium have been created by the manufacture and sale of all sorts of candies. We have all got a sweet tooth in our head; but, verily, I had no idea that the indulgence in these dangerous good things was so enormous until I saw the immense on the sale of the poor.

A Bordeaux journal says: "A letter from M. de Lamartine to one of his friends here is the subject of general conversation. Having been invited to pass at Bordeaux a part of his congé, M. de Lamartine replied that he would have had great pleasure in visiting the Gironde, but that he could not do so under present circumstances, fearing that it might be regarded as a step toward a candidateship for the Presidency of the Republic, an honor which he is absolutely resolved to decline." things was so enormous until I saw the immense establishment of the Stuarts, which is devoted to the preparation of all those innumerable forms of temptation which sugar is made to assume. An temptation which sugar is made to assume. An immense building, with vaults like those of some old baronial castle, and story piled on story as high as a steeple, all filled with huge barrels and boxes of the nicest and most indigestible sweetmeats in the world. I confess I shuddered as I inspected that vast laboratory of dyspeptic ailments, adult irritabilities, and infantile convulsions. Can it be possible that all those tons of confectionary, enough to freight a small fleet of first class sailing vessels, are really devoured by the American people? What havoc must be produced by such an artillery of bonbons, and sugarplums, and mint-drops, and all the thousand insidious missiles which these warehouses vomit forth on the community?

sidious missiles which these warehouses vomit forth on the community?

But you don't know how much genius is engaged in this traffic in sweets. A vigorous warfare is carried on between three or four of the principal dealers here, and the way they keep firing off in prose and poetry is quite entertaining. One of the belligerents is truly "a character." He holds out in Broadway; and the other evening, noticing a crowd collected around his finely-illuminated window, I stopped to ascertain what new expedient had been hit upon by this candidate for popular favor. Let his own highly original "bill of the day" inform you of the result of my inquiry, and convince you of the rapid progress of intellect, and convince you of the rapid progress of intellect.

"THE PEANUT GIRL OF ROME

HER BRIDAL NIGHT! MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 23, 1848,

In Wild's Window, 451 Broadway, the Panorar LESS THAN THREE MILES LONG.

Being the Greatest Work of Art ever Attempted by any Human Being.

DP PROGRAMME. 20

"1st Vivio.—Chatham street by candlelight, the light of other days. Forrest and Hamblin eating peanuts on the steps of Chatham Theatre; sup-posed to be talking over the rise and progress of the legitimate dram—a.

"2d View.— Arrival of Louis Philippe at Catherine Market, Mose and Louis dancing for cels.

rine Market, Mose and Louis dancing for cels. The sun is supposed to be setting, for things have

The sun is supposed to be setting, for things have a dark look.

"3d View.—Fields of peanuts by moonlight. Distant view of Salt River, with drawbridge crowded with politicians, who are all supposed to think differently on the same subject.

"4th View.—Homestead of the Peanut Girl of Rome. In this view, contentment reigns supreme—the sun is seen rising over the hills, spreading its warmth over all animated nature. In the back ground can be seen four slaves shelling peanuts; the love of peanuts makes them forget the love of freedom. In the sky above can be seen the American Eagle, bearing in its beak a shield, with the words painted thereon—"There's a good time coming, boys?

"The No conception can be formed of the many trials the artist had to undergo before this great painting was finished; sometimes he would go without eating for one hour two minutes and a half, but all he bore with determined fortitude, which goes to show that we are a progressive people.

tions directed to Signor Don Pea Nutiana Esq. care of H. N. Wild, Manager and Director."

Pooh! pooh! exclaims some fastidious young gentleman, as he reads this epistle. Oh! it is very undignified, sir, I admit, according to your notions. But in my poor judgment this candyman is a genius—a significant type of a very remarkable description of American genius. As a specimen of the richest kind of Pantagruelism, I think this "bill" is not to be sneezed at, whatever you, fair young ir, may onine to the conever you, fair young ir, may opine to the con-trary. This "H. N. Wild, Manager and Di-rector," hasn't moved about in this world without seeing something—that's all.

A GOOD PROJECT. A GOOD PROJECT.

I have heard some talk about the establishment
in this city, of a great independent daily journal
on a sure pecuniary basis, and to be conducted
by several men of elevated talent and principle You will hail this intelligence with unaffected pleasure. You must often have deplored the want of a capable and faithful journal in this want of a capable and faithful journal in this great and growing American metropolis. What-ever may be the merits of the daily papers issued here at present, as mere vehicles of news, there can be no question that as intellectual agencies, they are not worthy the highest confidence or re they are not worthy the highest confidence or respect. When do you ever meet a leading article in the Courier, or Express, or Commercial, or Herald, which discusses with ability and power any great principle? Even in the treatment of the mere party politics of the day, these journals are mediocre enough. Within the last few months I have seen more able and intelligent articles on American politics, in the London newspapers, the News, Standard, and Chroniele, than have appeared in our own newspapers here for a twelveed in our own newspapers here for a twelve

One cause of the failure of the New York One cause of the failure of the New York journals to reach a high point of respectability and usefulness, has been the parsimony of the proprietors, who generally do the most of the editorial writing themselves, and employ a few assistants at salaries so meager as to exclude the idea of any educated man accepting them, unless from the direst necessity. Hence literary men of talent are excluded from the newspapers; and the journalism of this city is in the hands of a few individuals of very moderate ability, and a number of penny-a-liners, whose labors are rewarded at about the same rate as those of a porter or hod-man.

warded at about the same rate as those of a por-ter or hod-man.

Another cause of the sickly state of these jour-nals is to be traced to the unwillingness of the better class of politicians and public men to write for newspapers. I had intended to say something on this point, but as the subject is touched upon, briefly but admirably, in the last number of the Edinburgh Review, I forbear, hoping that you, my dear friend, may extract the passages to which I refer, and give them to your readers, with some remarks of your own.

remarks of your own.

There ought to be in New York at least one daily journal, thoroughly informed on all the great questions of the day, manly and independent in its tone, Christian in all its sentiments and tendencies, representing with truth and respecta-bility the intelligence of our country. The bene fit which such a journal would confer on the country and the cause of truth, and the import ant part which it would perform in advancing the intelligence, refinement, and general welfare of the community, may not be easily exaggerated. I trust that the project may, ere long, become

For the National Era. THE REJECTED.

BY MARY IRVING.

I do not blame thee that thou canst not love me All the more pure and perfect seemest thou; So like a beautiful star in Heaven above me, Born to be vainly worshipped—ne'er to bow.

I do not blame thee if thou lov'st another— Blest be that other, wheresoe'er he be! Enough to be thy spirit's kindred brother, Linked in the chain of Earth's great family.

I do not blame thee for the sweet smile playing 'Round eye and lip, that won my heart so well; Who ever blamed the sun's bright beam for straying Within the dark gloom of the captive's cell?

I do not blame thee for that fearful waking From the bright, bissful dream of many a year; I'd rather crush the heart that's in me breaking, Than cause to thee a single sigh or tear.

I do not blame thee, noblest of Earth's daughte I ask not even thy gentlest sympathy— Pouring my heart away, like desert waters, Where the life-tide wins nothing back to me.

I cannot blame thee-I will bless thee living, Prairie de la Fleur, August 18, 1848.

LAMARTINE.

The greatest man in France-Lamartine-the greatest, because he unites in himself a more striking combination of genius, wisdom, and goodness, than any of his fellow-countrymen-has de clined being a candidate for the Presidency. This may be a wise decision. We find the following particulars concerning him in a late for-

eign paper. LAMARTINE AND HIS VIEWS

answer.

On his way through Macon to his country seat

JUDGE MCLEAN.

The following letter from Judge McLean, reply to one from a gentleman in Cambridge, Massachusetts, sppeared in a late number of the Boston Traveller. The letters of this distinguished gentleman are always characterized by brevity and point. The sentiments of this are

"CINCINNATI, October 26, 1848. "CINCINNATI, October 26, 1848.

"My Dear Sir: Your favor of the 16th inst. was received a day or two ago; and in answer I have to say that, under the peculiar circumstances in which I am placed, I have deemed it prudent to refrain from any active effort, or the expression of any opinion in regard to the present contest for the Presidency. My views are well known to be in opposition to the extension of slavery. I wish I could believe that all who express the same opinion were sincere.

"The progress of time and circumstances tend to impress more deeply upon my mind the opinion which for years I have entertained and expressed, that our Government can be preserved

ion which for years I have entertained and expressed, that our Government can be preserved only by rousing the moral energies of the People, and bringing them to bear upon the political action of the country. An experience of more than thirty years enables me to say that no reform can be hoped for under the lead of political prize-fighters. Our Government is not now what it professes to be; much less is it what its framers intended it should be.

"I have but a common lot with others in this mighty experiment of a free Government; but I shall never cease to desire, above all things earthly, to see our public affairs conducted upon principles just and elevated, so as to embody a moral power which shall be irresistible. A free Government can be maintained upon no other basis.

"With many thanks for your kind consideration, I am, most respectfully and truly, yours, "John McLean.

"Charles H. Morse, Esq."

" Charles H. Morse, Esq."

For the National Era. A CURIOSITY.

The following was circulated at Brooklyn, King's county, New York, previous to the late Presidential and Congressional elections, in newspapers, and on printed tickels at the dwellinghouses, &c. "General" Bennet is a Mormon General, it is said, and General Taylor recognises him, it seems, as a brother officer. What General Bennet's qualifications are I do not know, nor have I learned how many votes he obtained, but I doubt whether General Taylor himself has ever proposed principles that, in the main, should be more satisfactory to the People. A. B.

For Congress, 2d District.—James Arlangton Bennet, of King's county.

as well as the country at large.

3. I will oppose any course of policy which tends to lower the reward of labor in any manner.

4. I am against the monopoly of the public lands, and most decidedly in favor of confining them to actual sattlers, at the lowest possible prices, so that every poor man may have a farm.

5. I am no advocate for war, yet I could not consent to have our people insulted or trampled on by any mation on earth, without opposing that

on by any nation on earth, without opposing that resistance which patriotism dictates.

6. Although upwards of fifty years in the State, I have never meddled with politics of any description; it will therefore be seen that, like the old hero, I am no political hack, but always ready

DEAR SIR: Yours is received, and in reply DEAR SIR: Yours is received, and in reply I would say that I am quite unmoved by any opinions which may have been formed or expressed in regard to the matter to which it refers, yet I am not the less pleased at the generous and able manner in which you have defended me in the New York Mirror; for which you will please to accept my warmest thanks, and believe me to be your friend and humble servant, Z. TAYLOR.

Gen. James Arlington Bennet, New York.

A ROORBACH.

The following, from the Richmond (Va.) Whig, brings to our notice something entirely new to us We were congratulating ourselves that we had passed through a political campaign, characterized by great dishonesty, without being once lied ut; but it seems that we were too hasty.

THE ABOLITIONISTS FOR CASS. THE ABOLITIONISTS FOR CASS.

The Washington Era is an avowed Abolition print. Of course it has been always systematically opposed to General Taylor. Its latest doings are set forth in the following letter from a highly respectable citizen of Washington:

"Washington, Nov. 3, 1847.

Editors Richmond Whig: "GENTLEMEN: The enclosed handbill, which on its face purports to be from the National Era,

the Abolition paper of this place, has been printed in this shape at that office; and this, with other facts which have come to our knowledge, render it certain that all its energies are secretly directed to the promotion of the election of Gen. Cass." The following is the handbill:

From the National Era of October 12, the Free Soil paper published at Washington, D. C. A PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION OF GENERAL TAYLOR'S PRINCIPLES.

READ! - FREEMEN OF THE NORTH! RE-FLECT. AND VOTE ACCORDINGLY, &c. Then follows a portion of an editoriol of ours, in which we quoted from the Ohio Standard the copy of a Deed of Sale of Slaves in Jefferson County, Mississippi, to General Taylor, and gave an extract of a letter from the General, published in the Lynchburg Patriot, denying that he had intended to sanction any of the political sentiments of the Signal article; and the handbill winds up thus:

To Circulate this at every election precinct in your county. Show it, and read it to your neighbors. Post it up at ALL THE POLLS on the day of election, so that every FREEMAN may behold the RECORD, and then decide for himself whether such a man OUGHT to be President of the United States.

We did not know such a handbill was in existence till we saw the foregoing notice of it in the Richmond Whig. We had no hand in concocting, printing, or circulating this handbill or any other. Neither that handbill nor any other of the kind, nor any electioneering handbill of any kind, was printed at the National Era office by our direction, or with our consent, assent or our direction, or with our consent, assent, or

the justice to admit this brief denial into its col-

aver that no such handbill was printed in the Era

office, or issued from it. INTELLIGENCE FROM EUROPE.

TATION OF THE SENTENCE OF O'BRIEN. &c. The steamship America arrived on Wednesday,

MPORTANT FROM THE CONTINENT-COMMU-

the 8th instant, at New York, having sailed from Liverpool on the 28th ultimo, and made the passage of the Atlantic in eleven days and a few fallen one-eighth of a penny.

The special commission on the conspiracy cases, after a session of twenty-three days, has adjourned till the 5th December. The trial of Mr. Duffy had closed, but the verdict was not returned at the latest occounts. An official notification was sent on the 26th October to Messrs. O'Brien, Meagher, O'Donohue, and McManus, that the extreme sentence of the law would be commuted to transportation for life. The leaders of the conspiracy having been disposed of, the rest of the state prisoners have been discharged. The country is represented as in a state of great destitution and misery, and, notwithstanding the approach of winter, never was there more activity in emigration. FRANCE.

The new Cabinet has sustained a signal defeat. The 107th article of the Constitution proposes to abolish substitution in the army, and make every citizen liable to serve his country. The minister sustained it, but the Assembly, by a majority of 533, rejected the abolition of substitution.

On the 27th, the Assembly, by a vote of 587 to 232, fixed upon the 10th of December as the day or the Presidential election. An order has been ssued prohibiting Government functionaries from attending the Democratic banquets. Louis Napoleon, in a paper he read from the tribune on he 26th, denied the charge of M. Clermont l'humus, that he aspired to Imperial power, but admitted that he was a candidate for the Presidency, and asserted his right to be such.

AUSTRIA,
Intelligence was received from Vienna up to he 21st October. The Emperor, who was at Olenburg, was concentrating his forces about the capital. He had issued a proclamation, insisting apon submission, and avowing his purpose to enter into no compromise. It is couched in the genuine style of a Despot, who talks of his Government, and his Imperial city, and his people, as

a planter talks of his slaves. The Diet is acting with moderation and firm ness. There is no symptom of yielding; but the city was thought to be in rather a critical posi-

PRUSSIA. Intelligence has been received from Berlin to the 23d. On the 23d, the Poessen question was debated in the Assembly, and was decided, after a debated in the Assembly, and was decided, after a stormy discussion, in favor of the non-separation of the Grand Duchy into a Polish and a German part, and consequently in favor of its non-annex-ation to the German Confederation, by a majority

The commander of the Burgher Guard has issued another proclamation, in which he states that he entertains a firm confidence that a reconciliation between the Burgher Guard and the workmen will be effected soon, and that he trusts no further disturbance will take place. The admonition addressed to the workmen in this proclamation is very warmly expressed, and shows that, nevertheless, strong apprehensions are entertained that another collision between the Burgher Guard and the workmen might ensue. These apprehensions are by no means unfounded, if it is considered that much excitement still prevails among the workmen. ng the workmen.

be seen the American Eagle, bearing in its beak a hield, with the words painted thereon—'There's good time coming, boys?

To the Voters of the 2d Congressional District:

Fellow Cirizens: I beg leave to offer myself for your suffrages as the People's Candidate for prolongation of the armistice with Austria. The Congress, on the following principles, which I will maintain under any President.

I am not only opposed to the extension of Slavery itself, in all its shapes and thich goes to show that we are a progressive forms, mental and physical.

I am in favor of necessary public improvements, at the national expense, which do not tend to specific private monopoly, as such improve
Taken I TALY.

Turin.—The Chamber of Deputies, at Turin, decided on the 21st in favor of a motion for the Central German Power has, it is said, proposed the following, as a settlement of the Italian question: That Lombardy should remain attached to the following as a settlement of Austria, but that it might, at the same time, form part or the Italian Diet, which the King of Sardinia wishes to create, in conjunction with the Pope and the Grand Duke of Tuscany. In this way, Lombardy would hold to specific private monopoly, as such improve-

ments benefit the mechanic, farmer, and laborer, the same relation to Italy that the Duchy of Luxembourg holds to Germany.

The Turin Parliament decided on the 24 h in stant, by a large majority, against a resumption of the war.

o' the war.
Intelligence, dated Allessandria, (Piedmont,)
the 19th instant, states that an insurrection had
broken out against the Austrians at Milan. Radetski had mined the palaces and the cathedral,
and threatened to blow them up. This did not, however, prevent the exasperated people from at-tacking the military. Several lives were lost, and the whole city rose in arms. The tocsins were sounding from every tower, and complete confu-HUNGARY.

old hero, I am no political hack, but aways of the torturn favors

7. On these principles I hope my fellow citizens will think that I can serve them with as much honor, ability, and gratitude for the confidence they may repose in me as any candidate for whom it is directed by party shackles, to "go it blind," or vote in the dark.

I remain, respectfully, your very humble servant,

James Arlington Benner.

"All the Hungarian roops in foreign country; supreme struggle for its safety and existence, upon the patriotic assistance of its children, the National Assembly decrees and orders, in the name of the country:

"All the Hungarian soldiers stationed in Italy, in Bohemia, in Moravia, and in Gallicia, or in any other foreign country, shall return to their native other foreign country, shall return to their native

country, to take part in its defence of its constitutional liberty, legally sanctioned by the royal
oath. Confiding in its certain hope, the Hungarian nation counts upon the brave Hungarian
soldiers surmounting every obstacle, even to cutting their way by arms, to fly to the succor of
their friends and their brethren. The Hungarian nation, proud that her children have driven
the rebel Jellachich from her soil, waits with open
arms her brave children returning from abroad,
and invites them to a share in the clory and grat-

arms her orave enturen returning from abroad, and invites them to a share in the glory and gratitude of the country.

"PAUL ASMASY,

"Vice President of the National Assembly.

"JEAN LUDVIGH, Secretary."

The following is from a letter dated Pesth,

stober 17: "News has just reached us, that the Hunga "News has just reached us, that the Hungarians have seized the fortresses of Leopoldstadt and Mungatz. The revolt of the Valsques in Transylvania has been put down by the Tscheches. Urban has fled, and three noblemen and a bishop have been hung. The rebel Raetzes has been defeated near Neubesse.

"Kossuth will depart to-morrow for the army, with a powerful landsturm as a reserve. General Simowitz, who had come from Gallicia, is fled, and more than half his army were slain by the peas-

more than half his army were slain by the peas

THE FREE DEMOCRACY. "Ah, brave Crillon! such a day as we had at ----, and you at there!"-Henry of Navarre. We cannot close the record of the late political we cannot close the record of the late political contest without a direct acknowledgment of the obligation which the cause of Human Progress and Universal Freedom owes to that devoted band which, defying the scoffs and despising the misrepresentations showered upon them from the ranks of the two great parties, rallied with thinned sents but unfoltening spirit around the unlifted

ranks but unfaltering spirit around the uplifted banner of Free Soil. We did not finally act with them, and we trust We did not finally act with them, and we trust no reason will be given us to deplore our course. It seemed clear to our judgment that the diversion of Whig votes to the Buffalo nominations in numbers sufficient to give Cass the Presidency would have been a public calamity. It would have given the sanction of success to the most abject abjuration, at the back of the Slave power, of Free printing. ciples by the representatives of Freemen. It would have taught scheming and unprincipled politicians that through treachery to Freedom lies the road to power and fortune. Be the course of the incoming Administration what it may, we believe the defeat of Cass will prove the triumph of Freedom. By the self-devotion of the Free Democracy, the danger of an Extension of Slavery under our national flag is well nigh averted. The struggle is by no means ended, but the nature of the end is made certain. By the proclaimed resolution of a part of the voters of the Free States that they will hold the Liberty of Man paramount that they will hold the Liberty of Man paramount to all questions of power or policy, the lagging majority have been brought measurably to this standard. "Van Buren and Free Soil" have triumphed in making even the venal and time-serving, lip-deep Free Soilers vociferous for "Taylor and Free Soil." The contrabout "sectional issues." "union and correct the soul of the services of t stituents of the Utica and Buffalo Convention to the self-forgetting, single-minded champions of Free Soil. Even though it should soon be our duty to oppose them on some question which may arise or become prominent, it will none the less give us pleasure to honor their gallant while unequal struggle—a struggle whereof, though the spoils may enure to others, the glory is preëminently their own.—New York Tribune.

THE ELECTIONS.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE OF 1844 COMPARED WITH THAT OF 1848.

	Invitation of the second	1848					
	States		Taylor.	Cass.	Clay.	Polk	
	Maine (probably)		-	9	-	9	
	New Hampshire -		_	6	-	6	
	Massachusetts -		12	-	12	-	
	Rhode Island -		4	_	4	_	
١	Connecticut -	-	6	-	6	_	
i	Vermont	-	6	-	6	-	
	Maryland		8	_	8	_	
	Virginia (probably)	-	-	17	-	17	
	South Carolina -		-	9	-	9	
	New York		36	-	-	36	
	New Jersey -	-	7	12	7	-	
	Pennsylvania -	-	26	-	-	26	
	Delaware	-	3	_	3	_	
'	North Carolina -		11	_	11	-	
	Georgia		10	-	-	10	
d	Kentucky		12	_	12	_	
	Tennessee		13	1	13	7	
	Ohio		_	23	23	_	
1	Louisiana		6	_	1	6	
	Mississippi -		_	_	_	6	
	Indiana		0.0	12		12	
	Illinois (probably)		1	9	VIII.	9	
	Alabama (probably)		200	9	_	9	
•	Missouri		1200	7	-	7	
•	Arkansas (probably)		100	3	1000	- 3	
•	Michigan	-	and It	5	1 1	5	
	Florida (probably)		3	-	new St	ate.	
	Texas		1 20 11	1	new State.		
	lows		(a) line	1			
	Wisconsin		-	-	new St		
	about the distriction	130	CH South	Pac			
	Total -		163	110	105	170 105	
f	M = 0.30 T. Trees					100	

Polk over Clay 65 The result in Illinois, Maine, Virginia, Alabama, Arkansas, and Florida, is not yet ascertained but we set down all but Florida, as probably voting for Cass. Texas, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Missis sippi, are doubtful. In Illinois and Mississippi far as heard from, there are large gains for Taylor. In Massachusetts there is no choice by the people, but the Legislature will most probably cast her vote for Taylor. In Maine, Virginia and Alabama, Taylor has gained largely, but no enough, probably, to secure their electoral votes. RHODE ISLAND, COMPLETE.

MARYLAND. According to the Baltimore Sun, the unofficial report of the vote in Maryland foots up as follows Taylor - - - 17,079 Cass - - - 13,693 Taylor's majority - - 3,386
Clay's majority was 3,308.
Van Buren received 3 votes in Allegany county;
1 in Washington county; 4 in Baltimore county;
23 in Frederick county; 72 in Baltimore city;

NEW YORK. ed probably 32 members of Congress, the Free Soil men 1, (Preston King.) and the Cass men 1. The returns for Assembly, thus far, show the election of 80 Taylor men, 3 Cass men, 5 Free Soil. In several counties coalitions were formed

Soil county ticket. MAINE, VERMONT, AND NEW HAMPSHIRE. The Free Soil vote in these States, so far as we have returns, is about the same as in the State elections. In New Hampshire, the vote was not a full one, a large number of voters staying away

between Cass and Taylor men to defeat the Free

CONNECTICUT. The Hartford Courant has returns from all the towns in the State, except eighteen. The result

Van Buren -Plurality for Clay over Polk -Decrease in total vote on that of 1844 3,995!

The returns from 307 towns give-for Taylor, 1,044; Van Buren, 38,195; Cass, 35,061. Daniel Webster's labors during the campaign appear to have been greatly blessed to the good of the Free Soil Cause, there being a majority for Van Buren wherever he made an effort. For example:

895 405 1335 Lyna -Fitchburg Worcester county deserves special record. ote stood-Van Buren, 8,659; Taylor, 6,008; Cass, 5,113. The vote for Judge Allen, for Congress, it is supposed, is still greater.

Taylor, it will be seen, is in a minority of nes 12,000 in the State-in the preeminently Whig State of Massachusetts. What a rebuke to her old politicians! NEW JERSEY. Taylor's majority in the State is 3,118; Clay's

The delegation to Congress elected, is of the ame party complexion as the present.

The Legislature stands thus: Senate, Whigs, 13; Democrats, 6. House, Whigs, 38; Democrats. 18. Whig majority on joint ballot, 27.

VIRGINIA. Taylor has made large gains in Virginia. The Free Soil vote in Loudoun county, is 1, a Shenandoah, 7; in Ohio, some accounts say, 40; in Brooke, 14; in Hancock, 1. In Rockingham, the votes were thrown out, owing to some nformality in the ticket.

Many more would have voted the ticket, but it equired greater courage than they possessed, to call out the ticket. Voting in Virginia is in fact viva voce, rather than by ballot.

PENNSYLVANIA. The Taylor majority in this State is estimated at 10,000. The Free Soil vote, so far as we can see glimpses of the returns, is as follows: Philadelphia city and county -Chester -Bucks -Montgomery Clarke -Juniata -Dauphin Beaver -Washington

Crawford Charion

Union -

The Republic thinks it will not exceed 10 000. f it reach that. The vote in Wilmot's county is sufficient refutation of the rumor of the North American. Sumner Stebbins writes to the Re

KENNETT SQUARE, Nov. 8, 1848. Yesterday we gave the Slavery propagandists of both parties the first salute from the Free Soil battery in Kennett, (one of the noblest that ever thundered in the cause of Human Freedom,) and the result has proved the valor and integrity of our entire band. Not a man funched or faltered, but walked up to the poll, (running the gauntlet among Old Hunkers,) and deposited that ballot

"Which drops as calm and still
As snow flakes fall upon the sod,
And executes a freeman's will,
As lightning does the will of God." Seventy-five Free Soil votes was the highest outch that we expected to reach, but the count

Cass, and 99 for Taylor.

The Taylorites confidently expected that their vote would be 125, and the supporters of the Michigander boasted that they would have 100 for their lump of dough.

Having tried our metal, we are ready for all the coming struggles that the maintenance of our free principles may require.

Yours, in haste,

S. S.

Has gone for Cass by a majority of perhaps 10.000. We think it will be less. The Free Soil vote has used up the Taylor party.

We glean from our exchanges a portion of the vote on the Reserve, the old stronghold of the Whigs. Taylor. 872 1,776 1,374 2,587 2.075 Lake -784 · 716 1,046 1,146 11,026 7,769 Lorain and Portage give Cass majorities, and Summit gives Taylor a majority of 65. What

the whole vote is we do not know. The counties above gave Ford some six thousand majority. 1,851 2,722 2.733 Belmont -Harrison -10,792 8,821 Greene Clark Montgomery 330 689 17 We infer from the foregoing, and from the

osses sustained by Taylor in other parts of the State, that Ohio has cast a large vote for Free The appeals of the editor of the New York Pribune, and the eloquence of Corwin, Seward, and Granger, were all wasted on Ohio, producing lmost as much effect as Daniel Webster's influ-

ence did in Worcester, Abingdon, and Marshfield. So we expected. The Buckeyes are made of stern stuff. ITEMS. DAVID DUDLEY FireLD, candidate for Congress on the Van Bur n Free Soil ticket, ran ahead of his ticket in every ward of his district, though running between two leading candidates, in whose behalf the most desperate exertions were made. This is a just tribute to Mr. Field's eminent abilities and honorable devotion to the cause of Legal Reform and to that of Human Freedom.

New York Tribune.

In addition to the Free Soil vote given above we have picked up the following scattering items The Philadelphia Republic reports seventy thou and votes for Van Buren, and sixty thousand for Cass, in forty counties in New York, so far as heard from. Eighteen counties to be heard

In Toledo, Ohio, Van Buren received 106; in Maumee City, Ohio, 50; Jackson, Mich., 165; Taylor's majority over Cass and Van Buren in South Bend, Indiana, 139; Vandeburgh county; New York is estimated by the Albany Argus at 50,000, by the Journal at 60,000 or 70,000. The 200; La Salle county, Ill, 900; Chicago, Illinois. South Bend, Indiana, 139; Vandeburgh county Argus supposes it possible that Van Buren may have run ahead of Cass. The Whigs have elect-level 587; Southport, 454; Racine, 247. In St. Louis, the Cass majority is 5-showing

Whig gain of over 300. The Barnburner paper there called upon all the Free Soil Democrats to stay at home, as they had no ticket of their own-ADDITIONAL. Indiana -- Wayne, 839; Union, 208; Dearborn,

76; Ohio, 6; Henry, 646. Ohio.-Carroll, 345; Highland, 328; Miami,

quarteriermaster's stores, but, their leader being shot, their design was baffled.

Prices of Produce from Wagons and Vessels. Maryland tobacco, \$2 a \$7; superfine flour, \$4.87½ a \$5; family flour, \$6 a \$6.50; red wheat, \$1 a \$1.06; white wheat, \$1.08 a \$1.14; Rye, 60 a cents; white wore, 52 a 53 cents; yellow corn, 60 a 62 cents; oats, 27 a 30 cents; corn meal, 55 a 60 cents; roll butter, 16 a 18 cents; firkin butter, 12 a 14 cents; bacon, hog round, 6 a 6½ cents; lard, 9 a 10 cents; clover seed, \$4.75 a \$5; timothy seed, \$3.50 a \$3.75.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. ONTENTS OF No. 235. — Nov. 18, 1848.—Price,

1. Chemistry and Natural Theology .- British Quarterly Leview.

2. The True English Summer.—Spectator.

3. News of the Week.—Spectator.

4. Madame Pfeiffer.—New York Observer.

5. Treatment of Cholers.—New York Observer.

6. Feats on the Fiord, Chaps. 7—12.—A Story of No.

7. European Correspondence of the Living Age.

8. American Presidential Election.—Examiner.

Coleridge's Poems. SHORT ARTICLES.

Animalcules. Changes in Solid Forms. Iron Carriages. leight of the Atmosphere.

Of all the periodical journals devoted to literature and solence which abound in Europe and in this country, this ha appeared to me to be the most useful. It contains indeed the exposition only of the current literature of the English language; but this, by its immense extent and comprehen sion, includes a portraiture of the human mind in the utmos expansion of the present age.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

A GREAT TRIUMPH! HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT

dreadful of all diseases that ever affect the human race,
EPILEPTIC FITS. OR FALLING SICKNESS,
Hysterical Fits, Convulsions, Spasms, &c., Dr. Hart would
impress it upon the minds of the affilieted, that the Vegetable
Extract is the only remedy ever discovered that can be relied
on for the permanent cure of this most dreadful of all diseases. As its tendency is to insanity, madness, and death,
THE MOST SKILFUL PHYSICIANS THE MUST SKILLFUL FILISIONANS

'F Europe, as well as those of our own country, have prosounced Epilepsy incurable. And it has been so considered
by many, until this most important of all discoveries was
made by Dr. S. Hart, nearly sixteen years since, during
which time it has been performing some of the most

REMARKABLE CURES upon record, and has acquired a reputation which time alone can efface. Physicians of undoubted skill and experience ministers of various denominations, as well as hundreds of our eminent citizens, all unite in recommending the use of this truly valuable medicine, to their patients, charge, and friends, who are afflicted, as the only remedy. WE QUOTE THE LANGUAGE

used by those who have been cured by this valuable medi-cine. One says: "I have suffered beyond my power of de-scription, but now I rejoice in being fully restored to health and happiness." Another says: "I thank God that I am a well man. I also feel it my duty to preclaim it to the ends of the earth, that those similarly afflicted may find relief." An-AN EMINENT LAWYER AN EMINENT LAWYER, and well known in this city, says: "My son has been afflicted for years with Epilepsy, but is now enjoying good health, from the Vegetable Extract. Its fame," says he, "should and ought to be sounded to the ends of the earth." Another says: "Language is entirely inadequate to express my gratitude to Dr. Hart. for having been the means, under the blessing of God, of restoring fne to the enjoyment of good health, after having been afflicted with Epilepsy in its worst forms for more than twenty-three years; and my morning and evening obtains of praise and thanksgiving shall continue to ascend to that God who has afflicted but to make me whole."

tinue to ascend to that God who has afflicted but to make me whole."

Mrs. J. Bradley, 115 Orchard street, New York, states that she has been subject to fits for many years, and has been restored to perfect health, after every other means had failed, by the use of the Vegetable Extract.

Dr. Charles A. Brown, of Dover Russell county, Alabama, who is one of the best physicians in the State, says that he has been much benefited by the use of the Vegetable Extract, and that be unhesitatingly prescribes it in every case of Epilepsy which comes under his knowledge.

Curtis G. Mayberry, Esq., formerly postmaster at Lime Mills, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, now living in Eric county, Pennsylvania, states that for many years past he has been sorely afflicted with Fits, and he is now happy to state that a persevering use of Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract has restored him to sound health, being entirely freed from that worst of all diseases.

that a persevening are the countries of the countries of

EPILEPTIC FITS For twenty-seven years and six months, cured by the use of this truly wonderful medicine.

Real the following remarkable case of the son of William Scoore, Eq., of Philadelphia, afflioted with Epileptic Fits twenty-seven years and six months. After travelling through England, Scotland, Germany, and France, consulting the most eminent physicians, and expending, for medicine, medicat treatment and advice, three thousand dollars, returned with his son to this country in November last, without receiving any benefit whatever, and was cured by using

HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT. I have spent over three thousand dollars for medicine and medical attendance. I was advised to take a tour to Europe with him, which I did. I first visited England; I consulted the most eminent physicians there, in respect to his case. They examined him, and prescribed accordingly. I remained there three months, without perceiving any change for the better, which cost me about two hundred and fifty dollars, pocketed by the physicians; and the most that I received was their opinion that my son's case was hopeless, and POSITIVELY INCURABLE.

PERFECT HEALTH. PERFECT HEALTH.

His reason, which was so far sone as to unfit him for business, is entirely restored, with the prospect now before him of life, health, and usefulness. He is now twenty-eight years of age, and twenty-seven years and six months of this time has been afflicted with this most dreadful of diseases, but, thank God, is now enjoying good health.

Now, sir, faith without works I don't believe in. To say I shall be ever grateful to you is one thing; and as I here enclose you one hundred dollars, I have no doubt but you will think this another and quite a different thing. The debt of gratitude I still owe you; but please accept this amount, as interest on the debt in advance. Yours, very respectfully, WILLIAM SECORE.

WILLIAM SECORE.

THE TIME IS NOT FAR DISTANT,
when thousands who are now trembling under the hand of
this dreadful disease, and fearing that every attack may prove
fatal, will find permanent relief, and be restored to new life,
by using this celebrated medicine.

OVER ONE THOUSAND CERTIFICATES ave been received, in testimony of the beneficial results pro-uced by the use of Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract.

no It is carefully packed up in boxes for transportation and sent to any part of the United States, Mexico, and Wes THOMAS & MILES,

THOMAS & MILES,

No. 169 Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio, General Agents for the
United States, to whom all communications must be addressed, post paid.

A. B. & D. Sands, 100 Fulton street, New York.
Abel Tompkins 38 Cornhill, Boston.
Seth S. Hance, 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore.
L. Wilcox, jun., Diamond and Market streets, Pittaburg.
Gad Chapin. Eighth and Market streets, Louisville.
E. & H. Gaylord, Cleveland. Pay & Killbourne, Columbus.
Heary Blaksly & Co., S. Louis.
S. Wright & Co., New Orleans
David Bugbee, Bangor. J. H. Reed & Co., Chicago.
David Craighead, Indianapolis.
E. I. Hollidge, Buffalo.
Charles Stott, Washington, D. C.
H. D. Wade & Co., Rochester.
And for sale by most of the principal Druggists and Merchants throughout the United States, Canada, and the Weslandles.

Nov. 16—cowly

Ohie.—Carroll, 345; Highland, 328; Miami, 301; Greene, 646; Adams, 194; Butler, 365; Knox, 528.

Texas.—Reports at Port Lavacca say that twenty-six persons in all had been killed by the Indians. The arrival of the Government troops had allayed the fears of the inhabitants.

Certain gamblers and discharged soldiers in San Antonie lately collected to the number of about seventy, with the intention of robbing the formula in the control of the State in the Sanate on Mr. Hale's bill for the Projection of Property in the District of Columbia, (growing out of the attack of the meb on the office of the National Era, in April last;) the speeches of Mesers. Tuck and Glidger, in the House of Representative on the bill providing for payment for a slave who escape from the bill providing for payment for a slave who escape from the bill to establish a Territorial Government in Oregon and Mr. Corwin's great speech on the Compromise Bill.

The above make a pamphiet of 64 pages, large octave, it small type. Price—24 per hundred; single copies, 6 cents and the compromise Bill.

Aug. 17. Office of the National Era, washington.

THE GLOBE: A CONGRESSIONAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND LITE-RARY NEWSPAPER.

shot, their design was builled.

ALBERT GALLATIN is said by the Tribune (N Y.) to be lying dangerously ill at his residence in that city. His disease, it is supposed, will prove fatal.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

Boef Cattle.—Prices range from \$2 to \$3.25 per 100 pounds on the hoof, equal to \$4 a \$6.25 nett, and averaging about \$2.50 gross weight.

Hogs.—A fair supply, at \$5 a \$5.25 per 100 pounds nett, according to quality.

Flour and Meal.—Sales of about 800 barrels Howard Street brands at \$5.12%; City Mills, at \$5.12%; Corn meal, \$3.4 a \$3.12% for country and city. Rye flour, \$4.25.

Grain.—Receipts fair. Good to prime red wheat, \$1 a \$1.08; ordinary to good, \$5 cents a \$1; fair to prime white, \$1.10 a \$1.15; family flour white, \$1.20 a \$1.25. Old white corn, \$2 a \$4 cents; and yellow, \$5 a 60 cents; new white, \$1 a \$5.00 a \$1.25. Old white corn, \$2 a \$5 cents; and yellow, \$5 rents. Oats, 25 a 28 cents. Rye, 60 a 61 cents.

Provisions.—The supply of provisions is moderate. Mess pork is held at \$12.871% a \$13, and prime at \$9. Nothing doing in beef. Baoon is in steady demand, without change in prices. Lard, \$1% a 9 cents, in barrels and kegs.

ALEXANDRIA.

Prices of Produce from Wagons and Vessels.

the last sixteen years, Congressional proceedings and delutes exclusively.

The Appendix will embrace the revised speeches separately, and the messages of the President of the United States and the reports of the Heads of the Executive Departments. The Congressional Globe and Appendix will be published as fast as the proceedings of Congress will make a number. Subscribers may expect one number of each a week during the first four weeks of a session, and two or three numbers of such a week afterwards, until the end of the session.

Nothing of a political party aspect will appear in the Globe, are that which will be found in the Congressional reports. A paper assuming to be an impartial vehicle for all sides cannot maintain its character if the editorial columns reflect a party hue. The Editors of the Globe have borne their share in the party conflicts of the press. They claim an honorable discharge from the vocation. The Globe will inviolably maintain the neutrality which its relation to Congress imposes.

TERMS For one copy of the Daily Globe (daily during the session of Congress, and weekly during the recess) a For one copy of the Daily Globe (daily during the session of Congress, and weekly during the recess) a year
For one copy of the Weekly Globe one year
For one copy of the Congressional Globe during the next session, if subscribed for before the lat of January
For one copy of the Appendix during the next session, if subscribed for before the lat of January
For six copies of either the Congressional Globe, or the Appendix, or part of both

The subscription for the Congressional Globe, or the Appendix, after the 1st of January, will be \$1.50. The original price of one dollar does not pay the expense of the publications, in consequence of the great increase of matter published. shed. Our prices for these papers are so low that we cannot afford

or prices for these papers are so low that we cannot affort or credit them out; therefore, no person need consume time in ordering them, unless the subscription price accompanies the order.

Proprietors of newspapers who copy this Prospectus before the 1st day of December, and send us one copy of their paper containing it, marked around with a pen to direct our attention to it, shall have their names entered on our books for one copy of the Congressional Globe and Appendix during the session, or one copy of the Daily Globe, whichever they prefer.

Washington, October 16, 1848.

Washington, October 16, 1848.

Washington, October 16, 1848. WATER CURE.

BROWNSVILLE WATER-CURE ESTABLISHMENT,
Fayette County, Pennsylvonia.—The friends of Hydropathy, also the public in general, are respectfully informed that this Establishment, built expressly for the purpose, has now been in successful operation since August, 1847.

The build us is 70 feet by 30, two stories high, and will comfortably accommodate 25 patients—every room is well ventilated and neatly furnished. The elecping, bathing, and dressing-rooms, for ladies, are as entirely separated from those of the gentlemen, as if in different buildings; also separate parlors. The bathing rooms are furnished with all the necessary baths for undergoing a successful treatment.

Numerous pure soft-water springs surround the Establishment; pleasant and retired walks among the neighboring hills are abundant, and the exertion of reaching the summittees amply repaid by the beautiful views over a most picturesque country.

Dr. Baels, the proprietor, who resides in the Establishment, has had several years experience in this popular mode

esque country.

Dr. Baels, the proprietor, who resides in the Establishment, has had several years ex erience in this popular mode of practice, and, early in the ensuing summer, expects to be joined by Dr. Mason, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, who is now visiting the best establishment in England.

The Establishment has been so far well patronized, and no pains will be spared to make it as comfortable and agreeable to invalids as the system will admit of.

The terms are as follows: For patients, \$6 per week, to be paid weekly. Very feeble patients are required to bring their own nurses; board can be had for them in the Establishment, at \$2 per week. Each patient is required to bring the following articles—two line or cotton sheets—two woollen blankets—six coarse towels—either three comfortables, or a light feather hed—likewise, an old linen and fiannel sheet, for bandages—and one injection instrument.

The following diseases are successfully treated, and a cure effected, if there be no disorganization of the parts, or the disease of too long standing: Fevers; Internitting Fevers, or Ague; Inflammation of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels. or Ague; Inflammation of the Lungs, Liver, Splern, and Kidneys; Dyspepsia; atism, acute and chronic; Sciatica and rhoea; primary and secondary Syphilis; Diseases; partial Paralysis; Neuralgy;

PROSPECTUS OF THE LOUISVILLE EX-

PROSPECTUS OF THE LOUISVILLE EXAMINER,

PUBLISHED weekly, in Louisville, Kentucky—being a
large and handsomely printed newspaper, devoted chiefly
to the discussion of the Emancipation question in Kentucky,
and containing much interesting family reading, religious
and political intelligence, articles on agriculture, and the
general news of the day.

Terms—two dollars per annum, payable in advance.
Paul Seymour, Publisher.

This paper has been in existence nearly a year and a half,
and has been slowly extending its circulation in the slave
States. It is the advocate of Emancipation in Kentucky, and
has kept this one object constantly in view, seeking, by calm
reasoning and by the evidence of figures and facts, to show the
People of Kentucky the many grievous losses they are obliged to bear in consequence of slavery. Those connected with
the Examiner have not esponsed any one of the many plans
of Emancipation submitted from time to time, nor have they
urged their own views in this particular, but have confined
their action to efforts intended to arouse the public mind to
reflection on this vitally important subject—feeling sure that
when their fellow-citizens shall have determined to rid themselves of slavery, they will find a way; that a plan of Emancipation, just, humane, and practicable, will be devised and
agreed upon, and that sufficient wisdom and courage will be
found in this beloved old Commonwealth to carry it out successfully. Such a plan will doubtless be agreed upon at a
meeting of the friends of the cause, to be held at some convenient point, shortly after the Presidential election, and will
be advocated by the Examiner with whatever ability it posesses.

The Examiner does not participate in party politics. It

The Examiner does not participate in party politics. It calls on the good and patriotic of every party in the State to unite in one concentrated effort for the redemption of Kentucky from the thrall of slavery.

The time is at hand in which the effort is to be made. The subject of the Convention is beginning to occupy the minds of all Kentuckians, and it is of the first importance that we be well informed on a subject that so vitally concerns us. The conductors of the Enamin-r, therefore, call upon the active friends of Emancipation in Kentucky to aid them in their efforts to extend its circulation, and trust a hearty response will prove that the call is not unded in vain.

F. COSBY,

JOHN H. HEY WOOD,

ROBLE BUTLER,

N.B. Any person sending us five new subscribers will be entitled to the Examiner for one year.

ANTI-SLAVERY PUBLICATIONS.

CENTRAL AGENCY for the sale of Anti-Slavery Publications, No. 61 Join street, New York.—The subscriber, as Agent of the Executive Committee of the American and Foreigh Anti-Slavery Society, would inform the friends of the cause that he has made arrangements with the publishers of standard works on American Slavery, whereby he will be enabled to keep on hand, for sale at wholesale and retail, a full supply of the Anti-Slavery literature of this country. There can be no doubt, that if the Taurh, as it has been set forth by the advocates of emancipation, can be brought before the minds of our fellow-citizens, the most satisfactory results will be produced; and it is carnestly hoped that the facilities afforded by the establishment of this new Anti-Slavery Depository will be suitably appreciated and improved. It is not deemed best to comprise in this advertisement a complete catalogue of the Books, Pamphiets, Tracts, Engravings, &c., now on hand. It may, however, be well te say, that among a large assortment of Publications may be found the following:

Letters addressed to Professor Stowe and Dr. Bacon, by Rev. A. A. Phelps; Life, Travels, and Opinions of Benjamin Lundy; Slavery Examined in the Light of the Bible, by Dr. Brisbane; Memoir of the Martyr, Charles T. Torrey; Slavery Condemned by Christianity, by Dr. Thompson, of Edinburgh; Inquiry into the Scriptural Views of Slavery, by Rev. A. Barnes; Voices of Freedom, by Whittier, fourth and complete edition; Grosvenof's Review of Fuller and Wayland's Discussion; Home, written in prison, by Charles T. Torrey Narratives of Lewis and Milton Clarke, Frederick Bouglass, and William Brown; Memoirs of Archy Moore; Summer's Lecture on White Slavery in the Barbary States; S. P. Chase's Argument in the Van Zandt Case; Spooner's Unconstitutionality of Slavery, Spooner Reviewed, by Wendell Phillips, Eaq.; Goodell's Constitutional Arring Mody; Picture of want to New York, will think of leaving the city wit supplying himself with aquantity of our Publications. Or from all parts of the country, enclosing the cash, and spe-ing how the parcel may be sent, will be promptly atten-to, by WILLIAM HARNED, Feb 3 Pablisher

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tion.
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THE NATIONAL ERA.

HOME AND POLITICS. BY L. MARIA CHILD.

At the bend of a pleasant winding road, under the shade of a large elm, stood a small school-house. It was a humble building; and the little belfry on the top seemed hardly large enough for the mo-tions of the cow-bell suspended there. But it was a picturesque feature in the landscape. The elm drooped over it with uncommon gracefulness, and almost touched the belfry with its light foliage. The weather beaten, moss-grown shingles were relief to the eye of the traveller, weary of prim staring white houses. Moreover, a human soul had inscribed on the little place a pastoral poem in vines and flowers. A white rose bush covered half one side, and carried its offering of blossoms half one side, and carried its offering of blossoms up to the little bell. Cypress vines were trained to meet over the door, in a Gothic arch, surmounted by a cross. On the western side, the window was shaded with a profusion of morning glories; and a great rock, that jutted out into the glories, thickly strewn with Iceland moss, which in the spring time covered it with a carpet of yellow

It was at that season it was first seen by George It was at that season it was first seen by George Franklin, a young New York lawyer, on a visit to the country. He walked slowly past, gazing at the noble elm, slightly waving its young foliage to a gentle breeze. Just then, out poured a flock of children, of various ages. Jumping and laughing, they joined hands, and formed a circle round the elm. A clear voice was heard within the school-house, singing a lively tune, while measured strokes on some instrument of tin marked the time. The little band whirled round the tree, stepping to the music with the rude grace of stepping to the music with the rude grace of childhood and joy. After ten or fifteen minutes of this healthy exercise, they stopped, apparently in obedience to some signal. Half of them held their hands aloft, and formed arches for the other their hands aloft, and formed arches for the other half to jump through. Then they described swift circles with their arms, and leaped high in the air. Having gone through their simple code of gymnastics, away they scampered, to seek pleasure after their own fashion, till summoned to their books again. Some of them bowed and courtesied to the traveller, as they passed; while others, with arms round each other's necks, went hopping along, first on one foot, then on the other, too busy to do more than nod and smile as they went by to do more than nod and smile as they went by. Many of them wore patched garments, but hands and faces were all clean. Some had a stolid, aniand faces were all clean. Some had a stolid, animal look; but even these seemed to sun their cold nature in the rays of beauty and freedom, which they found only at school. The whole scene impressed the young man very vividly. He asked himself why it could not be always thus, in the family, in the school, everywhere? Why need man forever be a blot on Nature? Why must he be coarse and squalid, and gross and heavy, while Nature is ever radiant with fresh beauty, and joyful with her overplus of life? Then came sad-Nature is ever radiant with fresh beauty, and joy-ful with her overplus of life? Then came sad-dening thoughts how other influences of life— coarse parents, selfish employers, and the hard struggle for daily bread—would overshadow the genial influences of that pleasant school, which for a few months gilded the lives of those little ones.

When he repassed the spot, some hours after, all was still, save the occasional twittering of birds in the tree. It was sunset, and a bright farewell gleam shone across the moss-carpet on the rock, and made the like flowers in the garden smile. When he returned to the city, the scene often rose before his mind as a lovely picture, and he rose before his mind as a lovely picture, and he longed for the artist's skill to reproduce it visibly in its rustic beauty. When he again visited the country, after midsummer, he remembered the little old school-house, and one of his earliest excursions was a walk in that direction. A profusion of crimson stars, and white stars, now peeped out from the fringed foliage of the cypress vines, and the little front yard was one bed of blossoms. He leaned over the gate, and observed how neatly every plant was trained, as if some loving hand tended them carefully every day. He listened, but could hear no voices; and curiosity impelled him to see how the little building looked within. He lifted the latch, peeped in, and saw that the room was empty. The rude benches and the whitewashed walls were perfectly clean. The windows were open on both sides, and the air was redolent with the balmy breath of mignonette. On the teacher's desk was a small vase, of Grecian pattern, containing a few flowers, tastefully ar-

"All that I see done to children is unjust. Mag-"All that I see done to children is unjust. Magnanimity, confidence, free will, are not given to
the nourishment of their souls. A slavish yoke
is put upon them. The living impulse, full of
buds, is not esteemed. No outlet will they give
for Nature to reach the light. Rather must a net
be woven, in which each mesh is a prejudice. Had
not a child a world within, where could be take not a child a world within, where could be take refuge from the deluge of folly that is poured over the budding meadow carpet? Reverence have I before the destiny of each child, shut up in so meat a bud. One feels reverence at touching a sweet a bud. One feels reverence at touch young bud, which the spring is swelling."

young bud, which the spring is swelling."

The young man smiled with pleased surprise, for he had not expected to find appreciation of such sentiments in the teacher of a secluded country school. He took up a volume of Mary Howitt's "Birds and Flowers," and saw the name of Alice White written in it. On all blank spaces were fastened delicate young fern leaves, and small bits of richly tinted moss. He glanced at the low ceiling and the rude benches. "This seems not the appropriate temple for such a sprit," thought he. "But, after all, of what consequence is that, since such spirits find temples everywhere?" He took a pencil from his pocket, and marked, in "Bettine's Letters"—

"Thou hast feeling for the every-day life of Nature. Dawn, noontide, and evening clouds, are thy dear companions, with whom thou canst converse when no man is abroad with thee. Let me be thy scholar in simplicity."

be thy scholar in simplicity."

He wrote his initials on the page. "Perhaps I shall never see this young teacher," thought he; "but it will be a little mystery in her unexciting

life to conjecture what curious eye has been peep-ing into her books." Then he queried with him-self, "How do I know she is a young teacher?" He stood leaning against the window, looking on the beds of flowers, and the vine leaves brush on the beds of flowers, and the vine leaves brush ed his hair, as the breeze played with them. They seemed to say that a young heart planted them. He remembered the clear, feminine voice he had heard humming the dancing-tune in the spring-time. He thought of the mosses and ferns in the book. "Oh, yes, she must be young and beautiful!" thought he. "She cannot be otherwise than beautiful." thoughtine. She calculate the transfer and the tiful, with such tastes." He stood, for some moments, in half-dreaming reverie. Then a broad smile went over his face. He was making fun of smile went over his face. He was making run of himself. "What consequence is it to me, whether she be beautiful or young?" said he, inwardly. "I must be hungry for an adventure, to indulge so much curiosity about a country school-mis-

ress."
The smile was still on his face, when he heard a light step, and Alice White steod before him. She blushed to see a stranger in her little sanctuary, and he blushed at the awkwardness of his ary, and he blushed at the awkwardness of his situation. He apologized by saying, that the beauty of the little garden, and the tasteful arrangement of the vines, had attracted his attention, and, perceiving that the school-house was empty, he had taken the liberty to enter. She readily forgave the intrusion, and said she was glad if the humble little spot refreshed the eyes of those who passed by, for it had given her great pleasure to cultivate it. The young man was disappointed, for she was not at all like the picture his imagination had painted. But the tones of her voice were flexible, and there was something pleasing in her quiet but timid manner. Not knowing what to say, he bowed and took leave.

Several days after, when his rural visit was drawing to a close, he felt the need of a long walk, and a pleasant vision of the winding road and the little school-house rose before-him. He did not even think of Alice White. He was ambitious, and had well nigh resolved never to marry, except

ittle school-house rose before him. He did not even think of Alice White. He was ambitious, and had well nigh resolved never to marry, except to advance his fortunes. He admitted to himself that grace and beauty might easily bewitch him, and turn him from his prudent purpose. But the poor country teacher was not beautiful, either in face or figure. He had no thought of her. But, to vary his route somewhat, he passed through the woods, and there he found her gathering mosses by a little brook. She recognised him, and he stopped to help her gather mosses. Thus it happened that they fell into discourse together; and the more he listened, the more he was surprised to find so rare a jewel in so plain a setting. Her thoughts were so fresh, and were so simply said! And now he noticed a deep expression in her eye, imparting a more elevated beauty than is ever derived from form or color. He could not define it to himself, still less to others; but she charmed him. He lingered by her side, and when they parted at the school-house gate, he was half in hopes she would invite him to enter. "I expect to visit this town again in the autum." he asid. "May I hope to find you at the little school-house?"

She did not say whether he might home to find to make the sendel.

mance, ambition was the prominent trait in his character. But it chanced that no woman attracted him very powerfully, before he again found himself on the winding road where stood the picturesque little school-house. Then came frequent walks and confidential interviewa, which revealed more loveliness of mind and character than he had previously supposed. Alice wasfone of those peculiar persons whose history sets at nought all theories. Her parents had been illiterate, and coarse in manners, but she was gentle and refined. They were utterly devoid of imagination, and she saw everything in the sunshine of poetry. "Who is the child like? Where did she get her queer notions?" were questions they could never answer. They died when she was fourteen; and she, unaided and unadvised, went into a factory, to earn money to educate herself. Alternately at the factory and at school, she passed four years. Thanks to her notable mother, she was quick and skillful with her needle, and knew wonderfully well how to make the most of small means. She skillful with her needle, and knew wonderfully well how to make the most of small means. She travelled along, unnoticed, through the by-paths of life, rejoicing in birds and flowers and little children, and finding sufficient stimulus to constant industry in the love of serving others, and the prospect of now and then a pretty vase, or some agreeable book. First, affectionate communion, then beauty and order, were the great attractions to her soul. Hence, she longed inexpressibly for a home, and was always striving to realize her ideal in such humble imitations as the little school-house.

realize her ideal in such humble imitations as the little school-house.

The family where she boarded often disputed with each other, and being of rude natures, not all Alice's unassuming and obliging ways could quite atone to them for her native superiority. In the solitude of the little school-house she sought refuge from things that wounded her. There she spent most of the hours of her life, and found neace an the beaut of Nature. Poor and withspent most of the hours of her life, and found peace on the bosom of Nature. Poor, and without personal beauty, she never dreamed that domestic love, at all resembling the pattern in her own mind, was a blessing she could ever realize. Scarcely had the surface of her heart been tremulous with even a passing excitement on the subject, till the day she gathered mosses in the wood with George Franklin. When he looked into her eyes, to ascertain what their depth expressed, she was troubled by the earnestness of his gaze. Habitually humble, she did not venture to indulge the idea that she could ever be beloved by him. But when she thought of his promised visit in autumn, fair visions sometimes floated before her, of how pleasant life would be in a tasteful little home, with an intelligent companion. Allittle home, with an intelligent companion. Al-ways it was a little home. None of her ideas partook of grandeur. She was a pastoral poet, not an epic.

George did come, and they had many pleasant

walks in beautiful October, and crowned each other with garlands of bright autumnal leaves. Their parting betrayed mutual affection; and soon after George wrote to her thus:

"I frankly acknowledge to you that I am ambitious, and had fully resolved never to marry a recognition." It leve were several I have no choice.

bitions, and had fully resolved never to marry a poor girl. But I love you so well, I have no choice left. And now, in the beautiful light that dawns upon me, I see how mean and selfish was that resolution, and how impolitic withal For is it not happiness we all seek? And how happy it will make me to fulfil your long-cherished dream of a tasteful home! I cannot help receiving from you more than I can give, for your networks is richer. more than I can give; for your nature is richer than mine. But, I believe, dearest, it is always more blessed to give than to receive; and when two think so of each other, what more need of

heaven?

"I am no flatterer, and I tell you frankly I was disappointed when I first saw you. Unconsciously to myself, I had fallen in love with your soul. The transcript of it which I saw in the vines and the flowers attracted me first; then a revelation of it from the marked book, the mosses, and the ferns. I imagined you must be beautiful; and when I saw you were not, I did not suppose I should ever think of you more. But when I heard you talk, your soul attracted me irresistibly again. you talk, your soul attracted me irresistibly again, and I wondered I ever thought you otherwise than beautiful. Rarely is a beautiful soul shrined within a beautiful body. But loveliness of soul has one great advantage over its frail envelope—it need not decrease with time, but ought rather to

increase.

"Of one thing rest assured, dear Alice, it is now impossible for me ever to love another as I love you."

When she read this letter, it seemed to her as if she were in a delightful dream. Was it indeed her desk, in that little school-house, where she had toiled with patient humility through so many weary hours! She kissed the dear letter again and again; she kissed the initials he had written and again; she kissed the initials he had written in the book before he had seen her. She knelt down, and, weeping, thanked God that the great hunger of her heart for a happy home was now to be satisfied. But when she re-read the letter in ealmer mood, the uprightness of her nature made her shrink from the proffered bliss. He said he was ambitious. Would he not repent marrying a poor girl, without beauty, and without social influence of any kind? Might he not find her soul far less lovely than he deemed it? Under the influence of these fears, she answered him:

in memory of the surjectives of her maters and her have the respect to the made her shark from the profered bills. He made he was ambitious. Would be not repent morying a poor gir, without beauty, and without her soul far less lovely than he deemed it! Under soul far less lovely than he deemed it! Under the influence of these fears, the answerd him the less lovely than he deemed it! Under the first sharp of the control of the control him the less lovely than he deemed it! Under heavy you precious letter made me, and the control of the contr

bawen. And Googs seemed to subject allowed passes and an expected. Again and again he said in bamboulty was a much as berest! Again and again he said in bamboulty was a more a beneath. Even after the company had all gond to rich a blessing. His wife, intoo far the beneath of the bridge should expect the constraints. It is the bridge should expect the bridge should expe

opened into a perspective of flattering prospects for himself. By the study and industry of years, he had laid a solid foundation in his profession, and every year brought some increase of income and influence. But he had the American impatience of slow growth. Distinguished in some to the desired object seemed so short as the political race course. A neighbor, whose temperament was peculiarly prone to these excitements, came in often, and invited him to clubs and meetings. When Alice was seated at her evening work, with the hope of passir 7 one of their old pleasant evenings, she had a nervous dread of hearing the door-bell, lest this man should enter. It was not that she expected or wished her husband to sacrifice ambition and enterprise, and views of patriotic duty, to her quiet habits. But the excitein often, and invited him to clubs and meetings. When Alice was seated at her evening work, with the hope of passir 7 one of their old pleasant evenings, she had a nervous dread of hearing the door-bell, lest this man should enter. It was not that she expected or wished her husband to sacrifice ambition and enterprise, and views of patriotic duty, to her quiet habits. But the excitement seemed an unhealthy one. He lived in a species of mantel intoviscing. He talked louder species of mental intoxication. He talked louder than formerly, and doubled his fists in the vehemence of gesticulation. He was restless for news-papers, and watched the arrival of mails as he would once have watched over the life of his child. All calm pleasures became tame and insipid. He was more and more away from home, and staid was more and more away from home, and state late in the night. Alice at first sat up to wait for him, but, finding that not conducive to the comfort of their child, she gradually formed the habit of retiring to rest before his return. She was always careful to leave a comfortable arrangement of the fire, with his slippers in a warm place, and

of the fire, with his slippers in a warm place, and some slight refreshment prettily laid out on the table. The first time he came home and saw these silent preparations, instead of the affectionate face that usually greeted him, it made him very sad. The rustic school-house, with its small belfry, and its bright little garden-plat, rose up in the perspective of memory, and he retraced one by one all the incidents of their love. Fair and serene came those angels of life out of the paradise of all the incidents of their love. Fair and serence came those angels of life out of the paradise of the past. They smiled upon him, and asked: "Are there any like us in the troubled path you have now chosen?" With these retrospections came some self-reproaches concerning little kind attentions forgotten, and professional duties neglected, under the influence of political excitement. He spoke to Alice with unusual tenderness that night, and voluntarily promised that, when this election was fairly over, he would withdraw from active participation in politics. But this feeling soon passed away. The nearer the result of the election approached, the more intensely was his whole being absorbed in it. One morning, when he whole being absorbed in it. One morning, when he was reading the newspaper, little Alice fretted and cried. He said, impatiently: "I wish you would carry that child away; her noise disturbs me."
Tears came to the mother's eyes, as she answered:

Tears came to the mother's eyes, as she answered:

"She is not well; poor little thing! She has
taken cold." "I am sorry for that," he replied;
and hurried to go out and exult with his neighbor concerning the political tidings.

At night the child was unusually peevish and
restless. She toddled up to her father's knees,
and cried for him to rock her to sleep. He had
just taken her in his arms, and laid her little
head upon his bosom, when the neighbor came for
him to go to a political supper. He said the mails
that night must bring news that would decide the
question. The company would wait for their arthat night must bring news that would decide the question. The company would wait for their arrival, and then have a jubilee in honor of Harrison's success. The child cried and screamed when George put her away in her mother's arms; and he said, sternly, "Naughty girl!—father don't love her when she cries." "She is not well," replied the mother, with a trembling voice, and hursing out the state of the result and the st ried out of the room.

It was two o'clock in the morning before George

It was two o'clock in the morning before George returned; but, late as it was, his wife was sitting by the fire. "Hurrah for the old coon!" he exclaimed. "Harrison is elected!"

She threw herself on his bosom, and, bursting into tears, sobbed out, "Oh, hush, hush, dear George! Our little Alice is dead!" Dead! and the last words he had spoken to his darling had been unkind. What would he not have given to recall them now? And his noor wife had reseed recall them now? And his poor wife had passed through that agony without aid or consolation from him, alone in the silent midnight. A terri-ble weight oppressed his heart. He sank into a chair, drew the dear sufferer to his bosom, and wept aloud.

This great misfortune sadly dimmed the glory of his eagerly-anticipated political triumph.
When the tumult of grief subsided, he reviewed
the events of his life, and weighed them in a balance. More and more he doubted whether it were man will advance any amount on an absolute certainty. But not one penny where there is the slight-to office under the new Government. Perhaps the sudden fall of the triumphal arch, occasioned by the death of General Harrison, might have given him a lasting distasts for politics, as it did many others. But the proffered income was more than double the sum he had ever received from whis profession. Dazzled by this prospect, he did not sufficiently take into the account that it would necessarily involve him in many additional expenses, political and social, and that he might lose if by the very next turn of the wheel, without being able to return easily to his old habits of expenditures. Once in office, the conviction that he was on the right side, combined with gratitude and self-interest, to make him serve his party with money and personal influence. The oues-

Thus left adrift on the dark ocean of life, ceorge Franklin hesitated whether to trust the chances of politics for another office, or to start again in his profession, and slowly rebuild his shattered fortunes from the ruins of the past. Having wisely determined in favor of the latter, he works dilt

ly determined in favor of the latter, he workstinigently and lives economically, cheered by the
hope that reason will again dawn in the beautiful
soul that loved him so truly.

His case may seem like an extreme one; but in
truth he is only one of a thousand similar wheeks
continually floating over the turbulent sea of
American politics—Union Magazine.

For the National Era. A DREAM OF THE FUTURE.

BY WILLIAM H. BUSHNELL.

mighty voice is sounding, and a trumpet tone is heard A mighty voice is sounding, and a trumpet tone is heard, A sound like rushing waters by the giant tempest stirr'd—A voice that wakes the echoes 'mid the iron hills of pride, That guard the swelling billions of the wish Aroostook's tide; That sweens a whirlwind fetterless throughout our length—ened land, And wakes the echoes sleeping by the sluggish Rio Grande: The lordly pines of Hampshire, flowers of each Eastern dell, The blossoms of the prairie, and the darksome chapparel, All hear its clanging music—and louder yet shall be. The words as holy prophecy, the slave shall yet be free!

The holy words of prophecy, aye from the future roll, Through darkness, doubts, and errors, unto the list

Through darkness, doubts, and errors, unto the listening soul, Glad voices breathing music, and glad hearts that beat in Guad voices breathing music, and guad hearts that beat in time To Liberty's loud anthem, its wild, unmeasured chime: 'Mid the Northern corn it trembles, when the reaper's song is heard, And gold cars peep from rustling shock when by the breezes stired:

And cotton blossoms mutely fall as snow-flakes to the soil: It stress the blood of toiling slave, and tells he yet may be The lord of teeming acres, God's nobleman, and free!

The haughty tyrant bears it, and trembles in his pride, As sweeps it southward in its might from the broad Atlan-tic's tide; Its touch is rending shackles, clanking chains, and human ban, And starts the sons of Ethiop, free, God-made, and a man!

erown, His rule is crumbling at the touch of those long trodden down;
And the era now is dawning, when like down before the blast,
'Twill vanish to the regions of the unrecorded past;
And the loud hosannas, swelling in the time that soon will be,
Will rise to heaven the anthem of the fetterless and free.

God haste the glorious hour that souls prophetic see, When the star-emblazoned banner shall wave but o'er the free! When 'twill float in triumph ever, though war's dark tempest rave, Not as a bitter mockery to the eye of toiling slave, Not as a bitter mockery to the eye of toling slave, But as a holy record that his struggles all are o'er, That Freedom is his heritage, God-given, evermore: And as its folds of glory are blending with the huse Of heaven's own rosy splendors, its white and peerless blue, In the era hastening oward, let its holy motto be, God is our only master—his children are the free!

Chicago, September, 1848.

THE SUFFERINGS, PERSEVERANCE, AND TRIUMPH OF GENIUS.

There is at present in England an American who went to that country to endeavor to interest the capitalists in a new bridge which he has constructed. He is a native of Virginia. An account of his progress is given by himself, in the following letter to the late Dixon H. Lewis, and is published in Hunt's Merchants' Magazine:

STAFFORD, ENGLAND, August 15, 1848. My DEAR SIR: I should have written sooner but that I had nothing pleasant to say. I reached London on the 1st of January, 1847, without mo-ney or friends, which was just the thing I desired when I left America, and just the thing, I assure ranged. Some books lay beside it, and one had an ivory folder between the leaves, as if recently used. It was "Bettine's Letters to Günderode;" and, where it opened at the ivory folder, he read these lines, enclosed in pencil marks:

"All that I see done to children is not and the risks of pencil marks:

"All that I see done to children is not and one had all that I see done to children is not and the risks of gambling. When I left America, and just the thing, I assure you, I will never desire again. I commenced operations at once, on the supposition that in the interest of and the risks of gambling. More and more seriously he questioned whether the absorption of his faculties in the keen conflicts of the hour, was stranger came and laid it in the open book upon her desk in that little acheal hour of the conflicts of the hour, was stranger came and laid it in the open book upon her desk in that little acheal hour of the conflicts of the hour, was the best way to serve the true interests of his tainty but not one in the time."

who slept in the same horrid den as myself were wretched street beggars, the very cleanest of them literally alive with all manner of creeping things. But I was no beggar. I never begged, nor ever asked a favor of any man since I came to England. Ask George Bancroft, whom I called upon two or three times, if ever I asked the slightest favor, or three times, if ever I asked the slightest favor, or even presumed upon the letter you gave me to him. I did write him a note, asking him to come and witness the triumph of opening the Bridge at the Gardens, and delivered the note at his own house myself; although Prince Albert came, I never got even a reply to my note. If Bancroft had come, and been the man to have only recognised me, in my rags as I was, it would have saved me much subsequent suffering. I will not believe that Bancroft ever saw my note, for his deportment to me was very kind.

The succeeding three months, after the first five, I will not detail, up to the lime I commenced to build the bridge. I will not harrow up my feelings to write, nor pain your heart to read, the in-

to build the bridge. I will not harrow up my feelings to write, nor pain your heart to read, the incidents of those ninety days. My head turned grey, and I must have died but for the Jew, who did give me one shilling down for my acknowledgment of £10, on demand. These wicked robberies have amounted to several hundred pounds, every penny of which I had to pay subsequently; for, since my success at Stafford, not a man in England who can read, but knows my address. It cost me £10 to obtain the shilling with which I naid land who can read, but knows my address. It cost me £10 to obtain the shilling with which I paid my admittance into the Royal Zoölogical Gardens, where I succeeded, after much mortification, in getting the ghost of a model made of the bridge. The model, although a bad one, astonished every-body. Every engineer of celebrity in London was called in to decide whether it was practicable to throw it across the Lake. Four or five of them, at the final decision, declared that the model before them was passing strange, but that it could not be carried to a much greater length than the length of the model.

not be carried to a much greater length than the length of the model.

This was the point of life or death with me. I was standing amid men of the supposed greatest talents, as civil engineers, that the world could produce, and the point decided against me. This one time alone were my whole energies ever aroused. I never talked before—I was haggard and faint for want of food—my spirits sunk in sorrow of my mounful prospetts—clothes I had none—yet, standing over this model, did I battle with those men. Every worl I uttered came from my inmost soul, and was big with truth—every argument carried conviction. The effect on these men was like magic—indeed, they must have been devils not to have believed under the circumstances. I succeeded. My agreement with the proprietor was,

have been to much among the aristocracy of late, that, what with high living, being so sudden a transition from starving, I have been compelled to go through a course of medicine, and am just now convalescent. Of course, anything once built precludes the possibility of taking a patent in England, but its merits and value are beyond all calculation.

culation.

A permanent, beautiful, and steady bridge may be thrown across a river half a mile wide, out of the reach of floods, and without anything touchthe reach of floods, and without anything touching the water, at a most inconsiderable expense. The American patent is well secured at home, I know. I shall continue to build a few more bridges of larger and larger spans, and one of them a railroad bridge, in order that I may perfect myself in them, so as to commence fair when I reach America. I have a great many more accounts of my exploits since I came to Stafford, but must defer sending them until next time I beg you will write me; for now, since a correspondence is will write me; for now, since a correspondence is opened, I shall be able to tell you something about England. I know it well. I have dined with Earls, and from that down—down—down to where the knives. forks, and plates, are chained to the table, for fear they should be stolen. I am, my dear sir, your obedient servant,

For the National Era. ROSE STANDISH.

BY T. M. CAULKINS.

Those who have seen Weir's picture of the Embarkatio of the Pilgrims, recently suspended at the Capitol in Wash-ington, will remember the beautiful countenance of Rose, the wife of Capt. Miles Standish. They belonged to that intreold band of Puritans who left England for conscience sake and, after residing a while in Holland, came to America in the Mayflower, and commenced the first settlement of New

mber 22, 1620. Among the first victims to the hardship they experienced, from cold, famine, and want of shelter, o inhospitable coast, was the beautiful Rose Standish. She

The Rose I sing sprung from no earthly mould. Nor drank the sunbeams nor the falling dew; It bore no thorns, and in its bosom fold No lurking worm or eating canker grew.

Soft were its hues—'twas love's, 'twas beauty's own— The favorite of the ball, the field, the bower; A Rose in which a'radiant spirit shone— Not the frail queen of thorn, and leaf, and flower.

A graft it was from Sharon's beauteous Rose, Nursed with the gentiest dews of Palestine; A mind, a heart, a glory, a rupose, Beamed from its depths, and showed the root divine.

Rude storms, and persecution's deadly hail, Beat on its head, yet lovelier it becsme; So oaks grow strong while wrestling with the gale, So glows the molten silver in the fiame. The ripening blossom open'd rich and fair, And filled with sweetness a'l the winds around;

I saw it on the Mayflower's sacred floor, Beneath the banner "God with us" recline; That deck the sifted wheat of kingdoms bore, There in its embryo lay New England's vine.

Behold the group! The parting pang is past; They launch their lonely fortunes on the sea Back to the land the soul's last fetters cast, And with the free winds join their anthems free.

Freedom, the Bible, virtue, faith, and prayer, Embarked with them, and daily sat beside, While unseen angels strengthened them to bear, And God's own finger was their wondrous guid Then did our Rose o'er famine, grief, and care, Cast its bright flush, its incense sweet diffuse The warrior, by whose side it flourished fair, Was all enveloped with its beauteous hues.

Long on the dreary ocean doomed to roam, New sweets, new beauties, still its leaves disclose. Till in this late-found world, the Pilgrim's home, It fixed its root, our lovely Plymouth Rosc.

Death found it there, and out the slender stem : It fell to earth; yet still it lives, it glows; For Christ hath set it in his diadem, And changed to fadeless Amaranth our Rose.

The accompanying poem and prefatory remarks

OFFICE FOR PATENTS.

P. H. WATSON, Attorney and Solicitor of Patents, Washington, D. C., prepares Specifications and Drawings, and solicits Letters Patent for new inventions, in this country and Europe, and transacts with promptness, and for a moderate fee, all business belonging to his profession.

A comprehensive experience as a practical Mechanic enables him readily to understand the nature of an invention from a rough drawing and description, which being sent to him by letter, the luventor may be informed whether his invention be patentable, and how to proceed to obtain a patent without the expense and trouble of coming in person to Washington.

wention to peace and trouble of coming in person to Washington.

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BOTANICO-MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO,

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THE regular session of this College will commence on the
first Monday of November. Agreeably to general custom free loctures will be delivered every day, during the
month of October, on miscellaneous subjects, embracing particularly a critical review of the various medical systems now
in vogue, and the character and tendency of their remedies.

FACULTY.

Anatomy and Physiology - E. H. Stockwell, M. D.
Surgery and Pathology - H. W. Hill, M. D.
Institutes, or Theory and
Practice - - - A. Curtis, M. D.
Obstetrics and Medical Jurisprudence - - J. Courtney, M. D.
Materia Medica and Therapeutics - J. Kost, M. D.
Six lectures every day except Saturdays, when there are Six lectures every day except Saturdays, when there

Six lectures every day except Saturdays, when there are but three. Price of the six tickets, \$90; matriculation, \$5.

This school believes in the unity of disease, as consisting in the inability of the organs to perform their healthy functions, and in the design and tendency of febrile and inflammatory action to remove the causes of disease. It rejects, for the healing of the sick, the lancet and every species of poisons, not only "in the ordinary circumstances of their judicious application," (as old school men and quacks have always professed to do, but) in teto, in all their forms and quantities, and modes of application.

It uses the most active and innocent agents in the three-folk kingdom of nature, "according to the best of its ability," and devotes a large portion of its instructions to the Divine Art of Preserving Health, and Preventing nearly all the aches and ills that fiesh is heir to.

This College has all the necessary accommodations and conveniences in its Lecture Halls, and abundant apparatus for the illustration of its teachings; and, in the might of the truths which they advocate, a Faculty that fear not to debate the questions of medicine with that of any other College in Christendom.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. The Publishers of the Living Age annex a Prospectus of that work, and solicit to it the attention of the readers of the National Era. Those who wish to accomplish much in their generation must take a large view of what is passing

around them-they must look over the whole of the age they

PROSPECTUS. This work is conducted in the spirit of Littell's Mu seum of Foreign Literature, (which was favorably received by the public for twenty years,) but as it is twice as large and appears so often, we not only give spirit and freshness to it by many things which were excluded by a month's delay, but, while thus extending our scope and gathering a greater and more attractive variety, are able so to increase the soil and substantial part of our literary, historical, and political harvest, as fully to satisfy the wants of the American reader.

The elaborate and stately Essays of the Edinburgh, Quarterly, and other Reviews; and Bluckwood's notice criticisms on Poetry, his keen political Commentaries, highly wrought tales, and vivid descriptions of rural and mountain scenery; and the contributions to Literature, History, and Common and the contributions to Literature, History, and Comman Life, by the sagacious Spectator, the sparkling Examiner, the judicious Atheneum, the busy and industrious Literary Gavette, the sensible and comprehensive Britannia, the so-ber and respectable Christian Observer—these are inter-mixed with the Military and Naval reminiscences of the United Service, and with the best articles of the Dublin University, New Monthly, France's, Tait's, Ainstorth's, Heads, and Service of the Christian Commenced of the Service.

it good enough, make use of the thunder of The Times. We shall increase our variety by importations from the conti-nent of Europe, and from the new growth of the British colonies.

The steamship has brought Europe, Asia, and Africa, into our neighborhood, ond will greatly multiply our connections, as merchants, travellers, and politicians, with all parts of the world; so that much more than ever it now becomes every intelligent American to be informed of the condition and changes of foreign countries. And this not only because of their nearer connection with ourselves, but because the na-tions seem to be hastening, through a rapid process of change, to some new state of things, which the merely political

Hood's, and Sporting Magazines, and of Chambers's admirable Journal. We do not consider it beneath our dignity

o berrow wit and wisdom from Punch; and, when we think

to some new state of things, which to meetly positive prophet cannot compute or foresee.

Geographical Discoveries, the progress of Colonisation, (which is extending over the whole world,) and Voyages and Travels, wiff be favorite matter for our selections; and, in general, we shall systematically and very fully acquaint our readers with the great department of Foreign affairs, with-

nt entirely neglecting our own.

While we aspire to make the Living Age desirable to all who wish to keep themselves informed of the rapid progress of the movement—to Statesmen, Divines, Lawyers, and Physicians—to men of business and men of leisure—k is still a stronger object to make it attractive and useful to their wives and children. We believe that we can thus do some good in our day and generation; and hope to make the work indispensable in every well-informed family. We say indispensable, because in this day of cheap literature it is not possible to guard against the influx of what is bad in tastand vicious in morals, in any other way than by furnishing a sufficient supply of a healthy character. The mental and

moral appetite must be gratified.

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The LIVING AGE is published every Saturday, by E. Littell & Co., corner of Tremont and Bromfield streets, Boston: Price, twelve and a half cents a number, or six dollars a year, eccived and promptly attended to. To insure regularity in mailing the work, orders should be addressed to the office of publication, as above.

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Any volume may be had separately at two dollars, bound, or a dollar and a half in numbers.

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We are desirous of making arrangements, in all parts of North America, for increasing the circulation of this work; and for doing this, a liberal commission will be allowed to

cents. We add the definition alluded to: A newspaper is "any printed publication, issued in num

bers, consisting of not more than two sheets, and published at short stated intervals of not more than one month, convey MONTHLY PARTS. For such as prefer it in that form, the Living Age is put up in Monthly Parts, containing four or five weekly numbers

with other works, containing in each part double the matter of any of the Quarterlies. But we recommend the weekly numbers, as fresher and fuller of life. Postage on the Monthly part is about fourteen cents. The volumes are published quarterly, each volume containing as much matter as a Quarterly Review gives in eighteen months.

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Philadelphia, August, 1848.

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Ast. 1. The Philosophy of the Ancient Hindoos.
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3. Principles of Zoology.
4. Constitutionality of Slavery.
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6. Short Reviews and Notices.
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Nov. 11.

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Letters Patent frequently fail to protect ingenious and

and for doing this, a liberal commission will be allowed to gentlemen who will interest themselves in the business. And we will gladly correspond on this subject with any agent who will send us undoubted references.

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Office an F street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, opposite the United States Patent Office, Washington, D. C. June 92.—3m

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Angust 10 - Jam.

August 10.—lam COMMISSION MERCHANT, and Dealer in Free Labor Dry Goods and Groceries, northwest corner of Ninth and Walnut streets, Cincinnati, Ohio. Aug 21.—3m LARD FOR OIL.

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June 3.—1y

E. WEBB.

PATENTS.

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Aug. 35.

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DURKE KNIGHT, Principal.

Wilmington, Del, 9th mo. 20th, 1848. Sept. 21.—3t* LAW OFFICE, CINCINNATI. BIRNEY & SHIELDS, Attorneys at Law, corner of Main and Court streets, Cincinnati.

JAMES BIRNEY, Notary Public and Commissioner to take acknowledgments of deeds and depositions for the States of Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, Michigan, New Hampshire, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, New York, and Arkansas.

Jan. 6.—tf